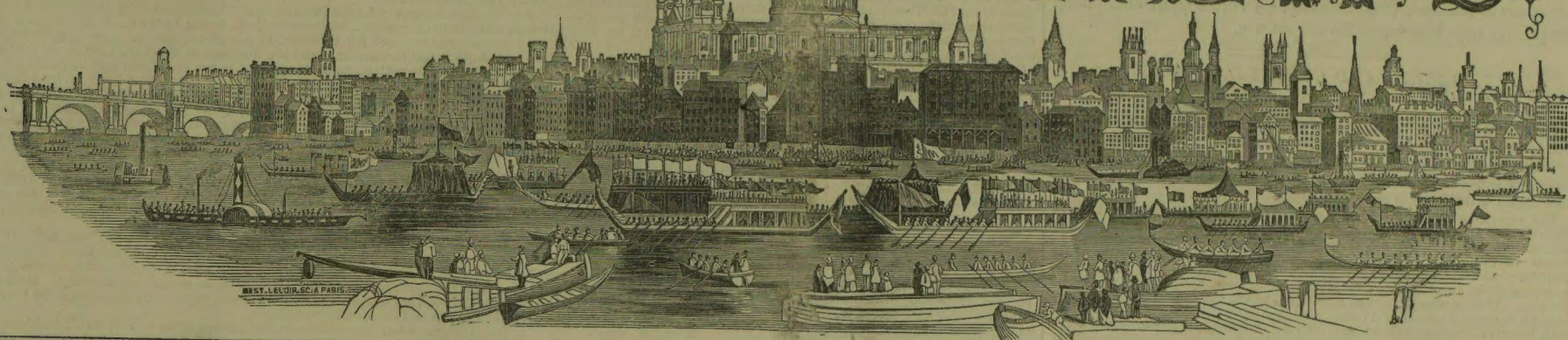


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

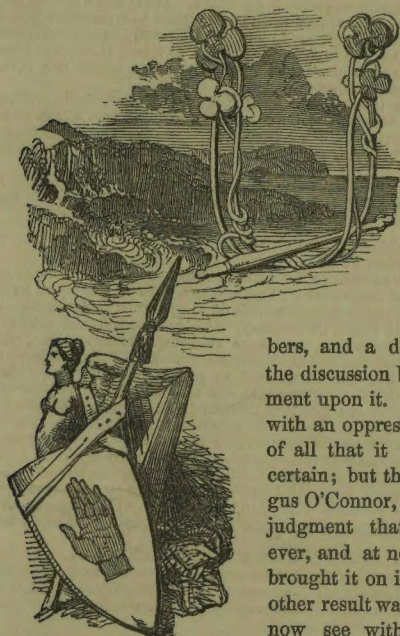


No. 293.—Vol. XI.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE IRISH LEADERS.



NDoubtedly the Repeal debate forced by Feargus O'Connor on Tuesday night was a failure: it was even worse than this, for many things that occurred in it will read at a distance like dislike of the whole body of Irish mem-

bers, and a disposition to put down the discussion by tolerating no argument upon it. That the debate began with an oppressive sense on the minds of all that it was wholly useless, is certain; but that is the fault of Feargus O'Connor, who, with the want of judgment that makes him talk for ever, and at no time to any purpose, brought it on in such a form that any other result was impossible. Men may now see with what wisdom and knowledge of character O'Connell

drummed him out of the ranks of the Irish members in 1832. The great leader "did see to the bottom of Master Shallow," and soon let him know that his place was outside a Legislature, within which something besides noise is required.

And in addition to the useless nature of the motion, and the wild, wandering speech of its mover, the subject has fallen upon evil days—a period, perhaps a passing one, of small men. The Legislature has to deal with most grim and pressing realities, both in England and Ireland. Bloodshed must be stopped—famine must be guarded against: we are driven to deal with expedients

that meet the exigencies of the time. It is impossible to stop to inquire into the causes of a political revolution half a century distant. And when, after the discussion is forced on the Parliament, it becomes painfully apparent that the men who support it are unequal to the task; that to assist us in solving the difficulties of Ireland we have the assistance only of third-rate men and commonplace minds; then the uselessness, the emptiness, the weariness of the whole proceeding make attention to the arguments impossible.

The feeling crept over everybody, like an infection, or the influenza. The Irish members experienced it themselves; and Mr. Fagan did but express the secret thought of every one, when, adverting to the thin attendance in the early part of the evening, the apathy throughout it, and the impatience that broke forth loudly at the close, he regretted the question had been brought on at all. It was the first occasion when the void left by the death of O'Connell was fully felt. Men remembered the powerful intellect that once made the same question the fate of Ministries, and the means of wresting promises and conditions from a Throne, and asked themselves involuntarily—who has succeeded him? From the ranks of the Irish members there arose no answer, no indication that an answer is probable—as yet. Among a hundred and fifty men not one is found with any single gift of the many O'Connell possessed, and all to an extraordinary degree. If his abilities were distributed among any six men, they would all be eminent; combined in him, they made him great. It was the memory of O'Connell, and what he was on such occasions, that dwarfed the Irish members on Tuesday night into insignificance.

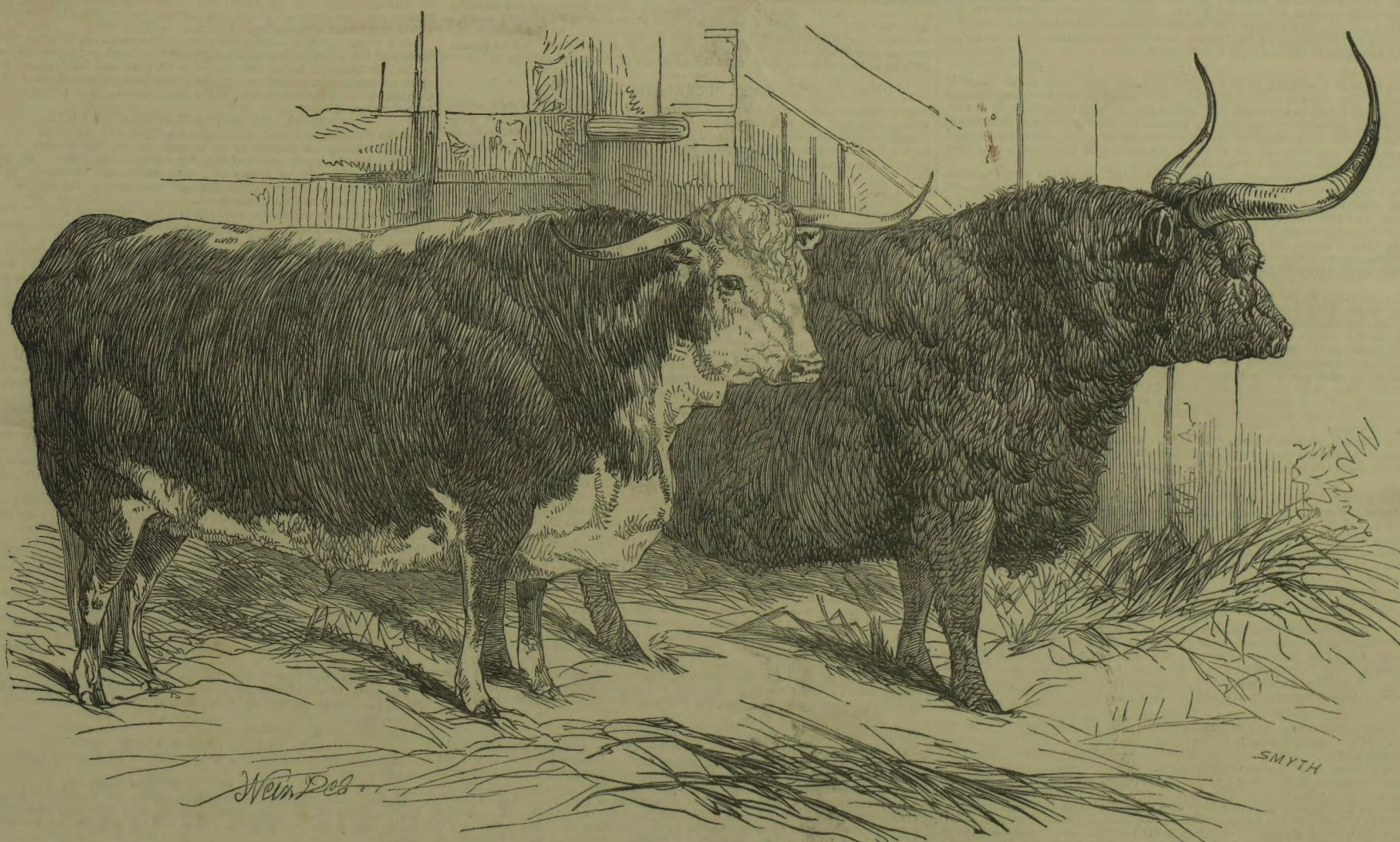
Service is no inheritance, says the proverb; neither is command. It is a natural, but fatal, mistake in the sons of men of genius to imagine that they can be what their father was. We meet the error in every walk of life. The English stage is at this moment overrun with the sons of good or great actors, who, thinking they have a right to eminence by virtue of their fathers' names, follow the same profession, with just that degree of success which gains toleration of their mediocrity. The sons of O'Connell, with the same mistaken ambition, are playing parts to which they are

unequal: not one gift of their sire has descended to them—not even that of eloquence, which is so much oftener possessed by Irishmen than Englishmen. John O'Connell is cold, formal, and tedious in his style of speaking, with a manner singularly repellant of all sympathy with him or his subject. Maurice O'Connell has something in his voice that recalls the father, but that is all; Daniel O'Connell is nothing. The memory of a nation keeps them in a prominent public position; but a few years will weaken a tie that no deeds renew; and other champions than the O'Connells must arise.

Taking the debate of Tuesday by itself, it would seem that the question of Repeal has passed away from the list of existing things. It may be necessary to guard against an error here; the O'Connell phase of it has expired, but it will recur continually under new forms. In the House of Commons it had ceased to be a great question since 1835, yet it was not till seven years later that it became dangerous in Ireland itself, and compelled the Government to take military precautions, to prosecute and imprison O'Connell himself. And now, when a debate on it can hardly be kept alive in Parliament, we must not suppose the peril has past. Suppose it finds another O'Connell? The days of 1835 may then return, when a crowded Senate watched the conflict with breathless interest; when the debates, compared with the prosing of the present speakers, were like the wars of the giants; when O'Connell, in all his vigour, was met by Stanley, flushed and excited by applause. When they stood eminent above all, like

Athos and Ida, with a dashing sea
Of eloquence between, that flowed all free."

Such men compel attention; but, their successors complain that they do not get it. In that lies the secret. Let not Ireland suppose that the apathy and indifference of Tuesday night arose from aversion to the country or the people. It was the inevitable consequence of the inefficiency of its leaders. No assembly of men could ever withhold their attention from O'Connell; they might be excited to the wildest opposition, but indifferent they could not be while he spoke. And, if those who come after him have



THE EARL OF RADNOR'S HEREFORD OX.—CLASS VII.—1st PRIZE, £20 AND SILVER MEDAL.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW.—(SEE PAGE 385.)

PRINCE ALBERT'S HIGHLAND OX.—CLASS VI.—FIRST PRIZE, £10.

Neither wit, nor words, nor worth,
Action, nor utterance, nor the power of speech
To stir men's blood,

what but dead yawning apathy can be expected? Eloquence, great historic knowledge, overpowering legal learning, with the powers of combination and command—when a cause is deprived of all these, what is left but this dull repetition, and empty talk, from which men fly for refuge to forgetfulness of the subject altogether? Political questions only exist in the men that raise them from abstractions to realities: to do that requires a great man; and, among the present Irish leaders, we do not see one.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SWITZERLAND.

Though the Civil War in Switzerland has been virtually brought to a termination by the defeat of the Cantons associated in the Sonderbund, some slight traces of irritation still manifest themselves on the subject of the neutrality of the Canton of Neuchâtel. To understand the anomalous position of this Canton some notice of its history is required:—

The succession to the Principality of Neuchâtel became vacant in 1707 by the death of Marie de Longueville, Duchess of Nemours. Several claimants asserted their rights, but the States of Neuchâtel themselves decided in favour of the King of Prussia, as the representative of the House of Châlons; and they accordingly transferred the fief to that Sovereign, reserving their own liberties and their treaties of alliance with the Swiss Cantons. This arrangement was recognized by the 9th article of the Treaty of Utrecht, between France and Prussia, and it subsisted for about a century. In 1805, however, Prussia was induced to cede the principality to Napoleon, who gave it to Berthier, as a fief of the French empire. At the peace of Paris the King of Prussia resumed possession of the State, and gave it a constitution during his visit to London in 1814. It was, however, thought expedient that the close relations which had subsisted for many centuries between Neuchâtel and the Swiss Cantons should be rendered more definite and permanent by the admission of the state into the new Helvetic Confederation. This act was accompanied by no cession of the rights of the King of Prussia as Sovereign Prince of Neuchâtel and Valangin; but, at the same time, the Swiss Diet did define with considerable force the nature of the obligations imposed on the new member of their League. The 1st article of the Act of Union of the 7th of April, 1815, runs as follows in the protocol of the Diet of that date:—

"The Sovereign State of Neuchâtel is received as a Canton into the Swiss Confederation. This reception takes place under the express condition that the fulfilment of all the duties which devolve upon the State of Neuchâtel as a member of the Confederation, the participation of that State in deliberations on the general affairs of Switzerland, the ratification and performance of the resolutions of the Diet, shall exclusively concern the Government residing in Neuchâtel, without requiring any further sanction or assent."

In the assertion of his rights as Sovereign Prince of Neuchâtel, the King of Prussia presented to the Swiss Diet, on the 26th ult., by his Minister at Berne, Baron Sidon, a diplomatic note, in which his Majesty intimates that he has sanctioned and confirmed the resolution of the four orders of the Canton of Neuchâtel to maintain an inviolable neutrality in the course of the present civil war; he adds that, in his desire to offer, not only to Neuchâtel, but to the whole Confederation, his aid and protection, his Majesty had proposed Neuchâtel as the seat of the conference of the Five Powers, as an additional guarantee of its neutrality; and, lastly, he declares in precise terms that every violation of this neutrality by the Diet will be regarded as a breach of the peace, and an act of hostility against himself. The answer returned by the Radical majority of the Diet to this intimation, declares that the Diet reserves to itself full liberty of action on the subject, contending that the stipulation contained in the article of the Act of Union, given above, is at variance with the part recently taken by the States of Neuchâtel in submitting to the King of Prussia their declaration of neutrality, and their refusal to assist in the performance of a Federal order. Neuchâtel thus finds itself most awkwardly placed between its Conservative predilections, backed by its loyalty to the house of Hohenzollern, and its Federal obligations, enforced by the majority of the Diet.

The Diet has decreed that the Cantons of the Sonderbund shall pay all the expenses of the war, which had been rendered necessary by their resistance to the Federal Government, and make good all the damage committed by their troops. The total expense of the war, on the side of the Diet, is 3,163,000 francs, of which one million is to be paid by the Cantons of the Sonderbund before the 20th instant. The expense for the troops of occupation, which the Sonderbund Cantons are also to pay, will amount to about two millions of francs. The Diet reserves to itself full liberty of action hereafter against Neuchâtel and Inner Appenzell, which have not sent their contingent of men to the Federal Government.

General Dufour returned to Berne on the 3rd instant. Triumphant arches, decorated with red and white flags, had been erected for his reception on the bridge of the Nydack and at La Vue Croisée; but the General declined receiving any honours, and arrived at Berne in a close carriage, escorted by a small detachment of cavalry. The Directory have addressed a note to the Foreign Powers to apprise them of the fortunate submission of the Sonderbund. Mr. Peel has not yet presented to the President of the Directory the note of the British Cabinet, which, it was believed, would be delivered by Sir Stratford Canning.

FRANCE.

The French Government has decided to attempt the establishment of a line of steamers between Bourbon and Suez, in connexion with the regular mail communication which now exists, *via* Egypt, with India.

Rumours of increasing dissent in the French Cabinet were in circulation on the Paris Bourse on Saturday. It was said that the young and the old Conservatives had formed two separate camps, one only of which leaned towards M. Guizot.

The Paris journals confirm the announcement that the Duke de Serra Capriola, the Neapolitan Ambassador in Paris, had been appointed Lieutenant-General of Sicily. His Excellency left Paris for Naples on Wednesday. This nomination was considered by the Italians as a favourable omen, M. de Serra Capriola belonging to the moderate Liberal party.

ITALY.

The affair of Lunigiana is on the point of being terminated in an amicable manner. The Duke of Modena, it is said, is to accept a pecuniary compensation in exchange for the districts accorded to him by the Congress of Vienna, in consequence of the cession of the duchy of Lucca. The Tuscan troops in observation at Pietra-Santa have returned to their cantonments, and there is even some talk of the incorporation of the duchy of Massa-Carrara to Tuscany, or rather the adhesion of that duchy to the Customs League.

The King of Sardinia signed on the 27th ult., the organic law of the municipalities and provincial councils, the most important of the enactments promised in the edict of the 29th of October. His Majesty had, moreover, established a Ministry of Public Instruction, at the head of which was placed the Marquis Alfieri de Sostegno, formerly Chairman of the Reform Committee.

The King of Naples has refused to join the Customs Union, being desirous first to ascertain the working of the system formed by the Pope, the King of Sardinia, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

SPAIN.

The discussion on the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech, was expected to close on the 2d instant. The President of the Council announced, on the 29th ult., the adhesion of the Cabinet to the Address. General Narvaez replied on the 30th to the attacks directed against his Administration by M. Cortina. He maintained that General Espartero was at liberty, whenever he pleased, to return to Spain; that circumstances had changed since 1843, and that there was no obstacle to his return, as far as the Government was concerned; that, for his part, he would be the first to take the General by the hand and welcome him back to his country. This declaration of General Narvaez was received with applause by the entire Chamber and the public galleries, and M. Cortina expressed himself satisfied with it.

The *Fomento*, Barcelona journal, of the 1st instant, announces that the Montemolinist faction was dissolving more rapidly than could have been expected, and that not a single rebel remained in the district of Villafranca.

PORTUGAL.

The election of the Electoral Colleges took place on Sunday, the 28th, in all Portugal. The returns for Lisbon, and the neighbouring districts, as far as they were known, give a majority of 5535 to the Cabralistas against the Septembristas, who only polled 3630. The Ministerial candidates were all withdrawn or defeated. Rumours were again current of the resignation of the Cabinet. The Duke of Saldanha had, by letters published in the *Diário*, formally joined the Cabralistas.

At Oporto, the elections were carried by an overwhelming majority in favour of the Cabralistas.

PRUSSIA.

The sentences on the persons tried at Berlin, for high treason in the affair of the Polish insurrection, were publicly read in Court on the 3rd inst. Microlawski and seven others are condemned to death; but it was supposed that their sentence would be commuted into imprisonment for life. The other persons found guilty were all sentenced to imprisonment for various periods, and most of them to confiscation of property and civil degradation.

AUSTRIA.

Appalling accounts to the 26th ult. have arrived from Lemberg, of the frightful ravages of the famine which has recently prevailed in the Polish provinces of Austria, and particularly in Galicia. The Governor of that province, Count Stadion, has been making a tour in those circles where the greatest distress prevails. The mortality in Ziwier has not abated in any degree, and during the course of this year to the end of October there have died, out of 328,641 inhabitants, no less than 60,820 persons. In some villages the mortality has been extremely great; in Porembska and Czancie, for instance, according to the church registers, there have died from the end of March to the beginning of October, of 5,193 inhabitants, 1,011 persons; in the little colony of Garslbore 150 persons died in twenty cottages; on the road between Ziwier and Wadowitz, many cottages stand quite empty, and the military report says that the soldiers, in marching, have se-

veral times been directed to take up their quarters in certain places; and when they arrived there they found the cottages either empty or containing corpses. Many of the medical men in the mountains have 800 sick to attend to, and the poor people are so greatly depressed by the mortality, that they look forward to death with perfect indifference. They wished to remove many people from their cottages in which typhus and dysentery prevailed, and where corpses were lying, but they refused to be moved, saying that their friends and neighbours were gone, and they were sure they must soon follow them. Many scenes of the greatest misery meet the eyes of the medical men who visit among the wretched people. These reports state that, in Milnka they went into several cottages, and found the parents lying dead, and the poor children looking like skeletons, cowering by the side of the stove.

GERMAN STATES.

BAVARIA.—The *Gazette de Cologne* announces that the Bavarian Ministry are about to retire. This Cabinet, which is of recent date, replaced the Ministry which thought itself obliged to oppose the requirements of the favourite, Prince Oettingen Wallerstein, and M. Bercks, Counsellor of State, are charged with constituting a Liberal Administration.

BADEN.—The Chambers are to be convoked for the 7th.

HANOVER.—Opposition is in progress in this kingdom. In the country, the elections are hostile to the Government, to which they have hitherto been favourable.

RUSSIA.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.—The *St. Petersburg Journal* of the 18th ult., publishes an Imperial ukase for contracting abroad a loan of 14,000,000 of silver rubles, for the works of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad for 1848 at four per cent., and the Russian Minister of Finance has judged it advisable to take 8,000,000 of the above loan for the accounts of the "Caisse des billets de crédit de l'Etat," as the heavy expense attendant on the purchase abroad of foreign funds will be thus avoided. Consequently, the sum to be realised for the said loan will be in reality only 6,000,000 of silver rubles.

THE WEST INDIES.

The *Forth*, Royal Mail Company's steam ship, Captain Chapman, arrived on Tuesday afternoon, with the usual fortnightly West India mail. Her freight consists of 125,810 dollars and 33 cents., on merchants' account; 182,509 dollars, 3 cents. in gold; silver in bars, valued, as per bill of lading, £621 17s. 4d. in British coin, &c., &c.

The Jamaica papers are chiefly occupied with accounts of meetings, held at different places, for the purpose of presenting petitions to the British Parliament on the Sugar and Free-Trade questions. There is no other news of any interest. In Trinidad they were beginning to recover from the effects of the late hurricane.

THE PACIFIC.

QUEEN POMARE.—Letters from Tahiti mention that the natives are allowed by the French to reside on their own lands away from Papeete, the seat of Government, where they are governed, as of old, by their own laws and customs. They have resumed their former mode of life, depending for subsistence on the natural productions of the island, such as fruits and roots, &c., and on fishing. The French do not contribute towards their support. The Queen seems to have made rather a good exchange by coming back to her native place, and living under the French Protectorate. Her Majesty and her husband reside in her old palace, surrounded by native courtiers, and by one or two "sharp observers" in the French interest, and attended by native servants. The annual allowance made to her by the French Government, added to a few thousand dollars, which she receives as rent for "Crown lands" let to the French Government, and to private individuals, suffice to support her establishment, in tolerable comfort. She is a quiet, unostentatious person, has been very pretty, and is still comely, as a person who saw her lately describes her. Her husband is a remarkably fine-looking man, and they live very amicably together, and have a family of five children. Surrounded to a certain degree as she is by the comforts of civilisation introduced by the French, a gentleman lately arrived from Tahiti describes the figure her Majesty cuts, walking the streets of Papeete without shoes or stockings, as highly ludicrous. On great occasions, however, she dons a profusion of finery, indulging in silks and satins, brocade, fringe, a smart bonnet made of the fibre of a native plant, and all the paraphernalia of a fine lady. Her husband, on ordinary occasions, indulges himself to a certain extent in the habits of the "golden age," but likes to cut a showy figure on court days before the French authorities, decking himself out in fine uniform and all the trappings of a fine gentleman. He never had the title of King, nor is he eligible to bear it, being merely of noble, not of Royal, blood.

Peru and Bolivia have not yet settled their differences, nor has the communication for commerce been opened between the two countries. A Minister from each republic is about to meet at Arequipa, in Peru, to arrange a treaty, which it is to be hoped will adjust all disputes.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE DUKE OF ANHALT KÖTHEN.

HENRY, reigning Duke of Anhalt Köthen, and representative of the house of Anhalt, was son of Prince Frederick Erdmann, of Anhalt Pless, and was born the 30th July, 1778; he succeeded, on the abdication of his brother, Duke Ferdinand, to the Principedom of Pless, in Upper Silesia, in 1818, and to the Duchy of Köthen in 1830. He married, the 18th May, 1819, Augusta, daughter of Henry XLIV., Prince of Reuss-Schleiz-Köstritz, but has had no issue. The Duke died on the 23d ultimo, aged 66. By his demise, the branch of Anhalt Köthen becomes extinct. Duke Leopold Frederick, Chief of the house of Anhalt Dessau, has caused letters patent to be published, for taking possession of the Duchy of Anhalt Köthen, subject to an arrangement to be entered into with Duke Charles of Anhalt Bernburg. Anhalt Köthen forms part of the principality of Anhalt in Upper Saxony, which, up to the recent death of the Duke Henry, formed three Duchies—Dessau, Bernburg, and Köthen.

THE REVEREND THOMAS MAGUIRE.

THE Rev. Thomas Maguire, parish priest of Ballinamore, familiarly known as "Father Tom," was one of the most eminent of the Catholic clergy in Ireland. His profound theological learning, and his surpassing skill as a logician, rendered him a formidable foe in religious arguments; his memorable controversial discussion with the Rev. Mr. Pope, some years ago, made him everywhere famous. With his scholar-like qualifications, Mr. Maguire combined much benevolence and kindness of disposition. He was a most social and agreeable companion; he was also a great lover of, and adept in, sporting matters. He had numerous and attached personal friends among the Irish gentry, both Protestant and Catholic; and his ardent support of the doctrines he professed, seemed to make no difference in the general esteem and affection he enjoyed. The Rev. gentleman died on the 2d instant, at his residence, Ardium, of an attack of gout in the stomach.

SAMUEL DUCKWORTH, ESQ.

This gentleman, one of the Masters in Chancery, died recently, after a severe illness, in Paris. He was son of the late Mr. Duckworth, a solicitor, of Manchester, and brother-in-law of Mr. Justice Coltman. In 1835 he sat in Parliament for the borough of Leicester, and supported the Liberal party. He received the appointment of Master in Chancery in 1839.

SIR GORGES M. IRVINE, BART.

This estimable gentleman, the representative of one of the most ancient families in the Empire, died on the 28th ult., having completed, two days before, his 87th year.

Deeply, indeed, will his loss be mourned in the circles in which he moved. To true kindness of heart, generosity of disposition, and honourable feeling, he added the most agreeable manners, and all the courtly polish of former times. Up to a few days before his death, he enjoyed excellent health, and preserved his memory unimpaired. Well does the writer of this brief notice of his departed friend remember how vividly Sir Gorges, within the last year, described his presentation at the Court of Marie Antoinette, then in the brilliancy of beauty and regal state. Early in life the deceased Baronet commanded the Fermanagh Militia; and, as Colonel D'Arcy Irvine, long held a distinguished position in the sporting and fashionable circles of his native country. His father, William Irvine, Esq., of Castle Irvine, represented the county of Fermanagh, and his maternal grandfather, Gorges Lowther, Esq., of Kilrue, that of Meath, in the Irish Parliament. The family from which he sprang was of Scottish extraction, and possessed, at a remote period, the lands of Bonshaw, in Dumfriesshire. Christopher Irvine, Laird of Bonshaw, commanded the King's Light Horse at the famous battle of Flodden, and was there slain, together with his son.

Sir Gorges Irvine married, first, 31st March, 1780, Elizabeth Judge, only child of Judge D'Arcy, Esq., of Dunmow and Grangebeg; and, secondly, Sarah Catherine, daughter of Thomas Napper, Esq., of the county of Salop. By the latter lady, who survives, he leaves no issue; but, by the former, he had five sons and five daughters. Of the sons, the eldest, WILLIAM, has assumed the surname of his mother's family; and of the daughters, the third, Sophia Maria, is married to Viscount Dungannon.

SIR RICHARD HENRY BONNYCASTLE.

RECENT accounts from Canada announce the death of this distinguished officer. He was born in 1791, the eldest son of the late Professor Bonycastle, of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and early obtained a commission in the Engineers, with which gallant corps he served at Flushing, in 1808; in the American War, from 1812 to 1815; at the taking of Castine, and with the army of occupation in France. He received the honour of knighthood for his services at the defence of Kingston, in Canada, whilst in command of the militia and volunteers, who defeated the insurgents at Nepanee and Hickory Island, in 1838. At the period of his decease, Sir Richard was Commanding Engineer in Canada West. He recently published valuable works on the Canadas and Newfoundland.

ROBERT LISTON, F.R.S.

This eminent surgeon was by birth a Scotchman: he became a member of the London Royal College of Surgeons in 1816, and a fellow of that of Edinburgh in 1818. He was latterly surgeon and lecturer on Clinical Surgery to University College Hospital, in Gower-street, and also a member of the Council of the College of Surgeons. As an operator Mr. Liston was unrivalled: his practice as a surgeon was only second to that of Sir Benjamin Brodie. He was the author of various excellent and esteemed medical works—among them the "Anatomy of Hernia," the "Elements of Surgery," "Practical Surgery," and "Lectures on the Principal Operations of Surgery." Mr. Liston, to the deep regret of every one who knew him publicly or privately, died on the 7th inst., after a short illness.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

DENUNCIATIONS FROM THE ALTAR IN IRELAND.

LORD LARNHAM called the attention of their Lordships to the denunciations given from the altar by certain Catholic priests in Ireland, against some most excellent gentlemen, landlords in that country, whose deaths very shortly followed those unprincipled denunciations. After enumerating some of the most recent of those dreadful occurrences, the noble Lord asked if it was the intention of the Government to take any steps in consequence of those denunciations; whether they had submitted them to the law officers of the Crown; whether the opinions of those officers were that they were criminal, and if so, whether it was the intention of the Irish Government to institute a prosecution against the priest referred to?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he had no opportunity of communicating with the Irish Government upon the subject, owing to the short notice given him by the noble Lord of his intention to ask the question. Although, therefore, he could not state whether it was the intention of the Lord-Lieutenant to take any steps on the subject, he could say that it was one which had attracted his noble friend's most serious attention. His noble friend had been in communication with the law officers of the Crown in Ireland, but he was not able to say with what result. He could only say that, up to the present moment, he believed there was not a single sworn information lodged against any party whatever. With respect to any additional powers, he had only to say that his noble friend believed those now sought for by the Government sufficient. Indeed, according to law as it now existed, those who incited to murder, or other crimes, were accessories before the fact; and, as there was no reason to assume that juries would not do their duty, he hoped it would be unnecessary to ask for greater powers than those contained in the measure before the other House of Parliament.

The Earl of MALMESBURY regretted that so little hope had been held out by the noble Marquis, and thought the Government, by allowing those crimes to go forward, as they would be guilty of doing, should the present measures prove to be insufficient, were exposing themselves to much responsibility. They should at once apply for powers sufficient for the purpose, and thus secure the immediate restoration of tranquillity to Ireland.

LORD STANLEY regretted the indistinctness of the answer which had been given to his noble friend. In some cases, it would appear as if those denunciations were direct incentives to particular murders, and he confessed he heard with surprise that the noble Marquis was unable to state that the Irish Government would institute a prosecution.

LORD CAMPBELL said, it would be indiscreet on the part of the Government to give a more distinct answer than that afforded by the noble Marquis; and he must say that time should be given to the Irish Government to perform its duty, without embarrassing it with premature questions. There could be no doubt but that denunciations from the altar formed no exception to criminality, and the parties indulging in them were liable to punishment, even if the consequences contemplated should not happen to follow. The law, as it now stood, was abundantly sufficient for the purposes in view, and their Lordships might rely upon it that it would be energetically enforced.

LORD BROUGHAM agreed in all that had fallen from Lord Campbell, and said, that, as the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland had stated that the powers which he now required would be sufficient to restore tranquillity to that country, he thought their Lordships would not be warranted in giving more stringent measures than he required.

After some observations from Earl GREY to the same effect as those which had fallen from the Marquis of Lansdowne, the subject dropped; and their Lordships soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

BATTERSEA PARK.—EMBANKMENT OF THE THAMES.—SIR R. H. INGLES said, as one of the Metropolitan Improvement Commissioners, he wished to ask a question of the noble Lord, which appeared to him of great public importance. The Commissioners made their report in January, 1845, and the Government having approved of their recommendations, bills were brought in to carry them, which were adopted, and received the Royal assent on the 3rd of August last year. Now, as little or nothing had been done, and as great expense could not fail to result from any further delay, he wanted to ask the noble Lord whether steps were being taken to hasten the progress of both those improvements?—LORD MORPETH said that several of the claims that had been sent in by the owners of land had been of so exorbitant a character, that it was absolutely necessary to bring them before a jury, and that some time had consequently been lost in collecting evidence. The first of those cases had been brought before a jury on Friday last; so far the result had not been discouraging, for the claim which had been disposed of was reduced from £10,212 to £750. (Hear, hear.) After that result, he expected the rest of the claims would be disposed of at an accelerated pace.

DENUNCIATIONS FROM THE ALTAR (IRELAND).

Captain HARRIS wished to know, whether the law, as it now stood, gave to the Government power to bring to trial those priests in Ireland whose denunciations from the altar had been immediately followed by the assassination of the person so denounced? (Hear, hear, order, order.)

MR. J. O'CONNELL rose to order, and inquired whether it was competent for the hon. member to put questions involving calumny and unfounded charges?

The SPEAKER said the question was perfectly regular. Captain HARRIS said he was sure the House would not think it necessary that he should notice this interruption. (Hear, hear.) In case the answer to his first question should be in the negative, he begged to ask whether the Government intended to strengthen the law in this respect, so as to enable them to punish any who should use the moral influence they possessed over the people of Ireland to instigate them to commit crimes? (Hear, hear.)

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said he could easily answer the first question put to him, though he could not, nor was he, in fact, able to answer it, with respect to any statements which had appeared in the newspapers or elsewhere. His answer was, if any person should be charged with instigating or procuring murder, and on proper evidence convicted, he would be guilty of a capital crime, and might be punished accordingly.

AFFAIRS OF SWITZERLAND.—MR. B. OSBORNE asked whether the Government had received information which would render our joint mediation with that of other Powers unnecessary?—LORD PALMERSTON said information had been received which showed that, in point of fact, the civil war in Switzerland was at an end (cheers)—and, as mediation meant interference between contending parties, and there were no longer any parties contending in Switzerland, there would be no need of mediation. ("Hear, and laughter.")

POOR REMOVAL ACT.—In answer to a question from an hon. member, Sir G. GREY said it was not the intention of the Government to propose any alteration in the Poor Removal Act of last Session, until they had had further experience of its working.—MR. B. COCHRANE gave notice that he should move for a Select Committee to inquire into the duties, emoluments, and present condition of schoolmasters in Scotland.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND) BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill being read, MR. J. O'CONNELL moved, as an amendment (in the absence of Mr. W. S. O'Brien), that the other orders of the day be proceeded with. He condemned the bill as containing arbitrary and unconstitutional provisions, and should, therefore, oppose it in every stage of its progress through the House.

DR. POWER seconded the amendment. MR. GRATTAN strongly supported the bill, and expressed his surprise how Mr. O'Connell and his friends could oppose a measure which was indispensable for tranquillity in Ireland.

SIR G. GREY said that, after the speech of Mr. Grattan, it was scarcely necessary for him to ask the House to reject the amendment. The present was not the occasion on which to enter into the consideration of Irish grievances, and he hoped the House would not be diverted from the real question before it.

MR. F. O'CONNOR could not agree with the opinions expressed by Mr. Grattan, believing that this was the proper moment for insisting upon remedial measures for Ireland. He feared the bill would increase the crime which it was intended to suppress.

MR. D. BROWNE supported the bill, which, in his opinion, could only be objected to by certain lawless characters, against whose proceedings it was directed, while it would afford protection to the honest portion of the community, who had no kind of sympathy with those lawless offenders.

MR. M. O'CONNELL opposed the bill on the same grounds as those taken by Mr. J. O'Connell. He said that the denunciation of Major Mahon from the altar was a gross fabrication. The priest referred to never saw Major Mahon, knew nothing of him, and never said anything whatever about him, as appeared from a letter he had caused to be inserted in the Irish papers. He would give every obstruction to the bill until the remedial measures for Ireland were laid upon the table.

MR. GARDINER gave a reluctant support to the bill—reluctant because he thought it ought to be accompanied by remedial measures, or at all events by a clear intimation of the nature of the measures in contemplation. How could they be surprised at the perpetration of crime in Ireland when they had themselves set them the example by robbing them of their Church property, and by robbing them also of their private property, through the instrumentality of the penal laws?

MR. KEATING opposed the bill, as unsuited to the condition of Ireland. MR. FAGAN then moved the adjournment of the debate.

SIR G. GREY opposed the motion, as there would be ample opportunities for every hon. Member to express his opinions on the subsequent stages of the bill. The House divided, and the adjournment was negatived by a majority of 289 to 18.

MR. F. O'CONNOR then moved that the House should adjourn. The gallery was cleared for a division, but it was arranged that the order of the day should be read on the understanding that the debate was not then to be proceeded with. The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their Lordships sat only for a short time, and the business disposed of was of no public interest.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Petitions were presented against the returns for Athlone, Sligo, Aylesbury, Carlisle, Bewdley, Nottingham, Lincoln, Dublin, Harwich, Andover, Horsham, Hith, and North Staffordshire. This was the last day for receiving election petitions.

MR. BAIGHT gave notice that, after the recess, he would move for a Committee to inquire into the growth of cotton in India.

REPEAL.

Sir G. GREY appealed to Mr. F. O'Connor to waive his claim for precedence, and to give way for the discussion on the Bill for the Prevention of Crime and Outrage in Ireland.

Mr. F. O'Connor refused to give way, and proceeded to move for a Select Committee to inquire and report on the means by which the dissolution of the Parliament of Ireland was effected; of the effects of that measure upon Ireland; and upon the labours in husbandry and operatives in manufactures in England; and on the probable consequences of continuing that Legislative Union between both countries. The hon. member gave his version of the history of Ireland from 964 to the present day, contending that the people had ever been made the tools of Saxon invaders and Protestant upstarts; that the Union had been carried by fraud and bribery, and that every article of the Union had been violated. He also insisted that Ireland had never been conquered; that Ireland never had a Parliament of her own; that nothing but a genuine Irish Parliament would redress the wrongs of Ireland.

Sir G. GREY sarcastically complimented the hon. member for his antiquarian lore; but he thought he would have acted more fairly to the House if he had submitted some distinct resolution that would test the sense of the House on the question of the Union, instead of asking for a committee of inquiry. The right hon. gentleman hoped the House would meet the motion with a direct negative.

Mr. H. GRATTAN severely censured Mr. O'Connor for the aspersions he had cast on Lord Charlemont, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Ponsonby, and others. He then read Mr. F. O'Connor a severe lecture for reviving old and obsolete transactions, which ought to be obliterated from the public memory if the different classes of Irishmen were to live together peaceably in society. He would not say that this motion was a clapnet motion; but still it had the appearance of having been brought forward to supplant other individuals who had taken up this question. He therefore would not support this motion. He concluded by appealing to the House as a jury to decide whether Mr. F. O'Connor was or was not guilty of uttering libels against the memory of his father, Mr. Ponsonby, and Lord Charlemont; and as one of that jury, he declared upon his honour (amid loud cheers) that Mr. F. O'Connor was guilty.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL spoke for two hours on the evils that, he said, had resulted from the Act of Union. The hon. member argued that England had robbed Ireland in every way, and had paid back nothing.

Mr. THELAWNY expressed his disgust at perpetually hearing the howl of Irish members dunning and boring England for money, while they obstructed in every way a bill absolutely necessary for the suppression of an atrocious system of assassination, disgraceful to a Christian country. He advised the Government, should Irish members persist in preventing the passing of the bill, to act upon their own responsibility, and come to Parliament afterwards for an Act of indemnity.

Dr. Bowring, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. E. B. Roche, Major Blackall, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, and Mr. Fagan followed.

The last-named hon. member's lengthy and tedious speech, for the most part read from a paper, was delivered amidst the repeated interruptions, laughs, and jeers of the House. Having persisted in addressing the House, despite its manifest unwillingness to listen, the honourable member moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. WALTER had heard much of the capacity of Irishmen for self-government; but, if he were to judge of Irishmen from the specimen of Irish members sent into that House, he would say that they were about as fit for self-government as the blacks. There was a proverb with the blacks, "that if nigger was not nigger, Irishman would be nigger."

Mr. J. O'CONNELL rose to order. He appealed to the House if such buffoonery were to be permitted.

The SPEAKER called Mr. J. O'Connell to order. He was clearly out of order in applying the term "buffoonery" to the observations of any hon. member.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL bowed to the decision of the chair, and retracted the expression.

Mr. WALTER resumed; he had only quoted Bishop Berkeley. The question Parliament was called upon to decide was, how atrocious crime and outrage were to be suppressed in Ireland, and were they to be prevented by time-consuming speeches from coming to that decision?

After a few words from Mr. J. O'CONNELL, charging the House with a desire to crush Irish discussion,

Mr. FAGAN continued his speech, and finally withdrew his motion for adjournment.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR replied, and the House divided—

For the original motion	23
Against it	255

Majority against the proposed Committee 232

Sir G. GREY postponed the second reading of the Bill for the Prevention of Crime and Outrage in Ireland to Wednesday, appealing to Mr. Anstey to give it precedence, at twelve o'clock, over his Roman Catholic Relief Bill.

Mr. ANSTAY declined to accede to the request.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Commons assembled at noon and sat till six o'clock.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

Mr. C. ANSTAY moved the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, the provisions of which he explained. It was, he said, intended to remove the pains and penalties attached to religious belief, that remained in the statute-book, and was similar to the bill introduced by Mr. Watson last session.

Sir R. INGLIS opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND denied that any pains or penalties for religious belief remained on the statute-book.

Lord ARUNDEL and SURREY said it was ridiculous to compare the obedience which the Jesuits voluntarily vowed to their superior with the obedience which the Roman Catholic laity owed to the head of the Church. To the charge of regarding the Pope as their temporal Prince, he would merely reply that he and every Roman Catholic Member of Parliament solemnly denied it on their oath upon taking their seats.

Mr. WALPOLE opposed the bill.

Sir G. GREY was willing to consent to the removal of those obsolete, antiquated statutes proposed to be repealed by the bill, not that he thought that any practical grievance arose out of them, but because he did not think the House ought to refuse what was asked by the Roman Catholics as a matter of feeling. But he was not willing to assent to that portion of the bill which attempted to disturb the enactments taken as securities in 1829, although he would not carry the doctrine of finality so far as to say that the House might not take those securities into consideration, with the view of seeing if other and less objectionable securities might not be substituted for them. He was, therefore, prepared to give a second reading to the bill, with the intention, when in committee, of striking out that portion which repealed the clauses of the Emancipation Act.

Mr. PLUMPTRE and Mr. NEWDEGATE strongly opposed the bill; Mr. J. O'CONNELL supported it.

Mr. GLADSTONE thought that the allegation of wounded feelings by the Roman Catholics, although they complained of no practical grievance, was a good reason for removing obsolete statutes, provided no valid reasons for retaining them existed. He thought, too, that though there might be danger in opening the question of the settlement of the Act of 1829, yet, if it were just to open that question, the House should look to the justice of the case, and should not be deterred by the apprehension of danger. With respect to the clauses of the Emancipation Act, called securities, he was of opinion that they could not be entirely maintained. It was not just absolutely to exclude from this country subjects of her Majesty for the simple reason that they belonged to the religious orders; some distinction of orders might be devised. He also thought that greater liberty ought to be given to religious ceremonies.

Mr. SHEIL instanced, as one practical grievance, that Roman Catholic barristers were excluded from the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland.

Mr. GOULBURN and Mr. FARRER opposed the bill.

Mr. CARDWELL cordially supported it, and urged upon the Home Secretary the necessity of considering seriously the real condition of the Roman Catholics.

Mr. HUME supported the bill.

Mr. J. STUART objected to the first part of the Bill, because it trenchanted upon the supremacy of the Crown in matters ecclesiastical.

The House divided—

For the second reading	168
Against it	135

Majority for the second reading 33

The Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed this day fortnight, with the understanding that it would then be further postponed.

The House went into committee, and a resolution upon which to found the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) (Constabulary Force) Bill was agreed to.

A new writ was ordered to issue for the city of Edinburgh, in the room of Mr. COWAN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a short time, but no business of importance was done. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

CRIME IN IRELAND.—On the motion for the second reading of the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill a long discussion ensued, which was terminated by a division, in which the second reading was carried by a majority of 277—the numbers being 296 and 19. Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

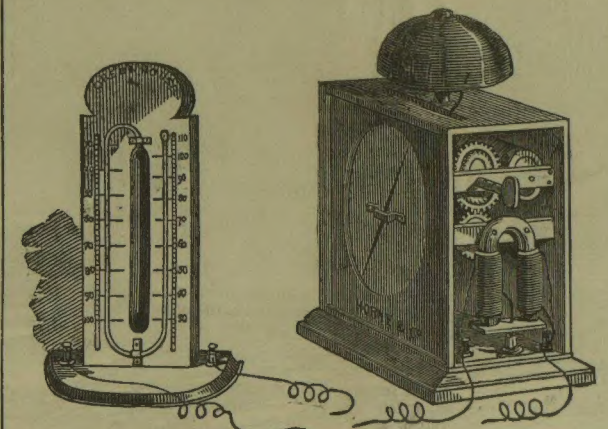
RAILWAY CONGRESS.—A meeting of delegates of France, Prussia, and Belgium took place on the 7th inst. at Brussels, under the presidency of the Minister of Public Works of Belgium, to make arrangements for putting into correspondence with each other the different lines of railway which unite those three kingdoms.

THE NEW COUNTY COURTS.—On Saturday last notice was served upon the various clerks of the County Courts throughout England and Wales (pursuant to an order moved for by Mr. Grainger, M.P. for Durham) to make a return of the total number of plaintiffs entered in each Court from the time when the Act came into operation, in March last, up to the 30th of November inclusive, specifying the various amounts, the total number of days that such Court has sat, and the average number of hours of each sitting, the total number of cases tried by each Court, the gross total amount of monies received, distinguishing the amount received for fees for each officer, and an account of the general fund, from the amount received to the credit of suitors; the total number of cases tried in each Court with the assistance of a jury, specifying the number of such cases in which a verdict has been given in favour of the party requiring a jury to be summoned. In Westminster County Court, alone, the number of plaintiffs entered up to the 30th of November last amounted to 12,116; of this number, 11,291 have been heard, and (with the exception of about 40 adjourned) adjudicated upon.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC HEAT AND COLD DETECTOR.

At the present moment, when winter has fairly set in, and frost has already indicated itself, I have ventured, at the solicitation of more than one friend, to describe a little contrivance which, perhaps, may interest such of your readers as take pleasure in the cultivation of flowers in hot-houses and greenhouses, and delight to rear the beautiful plants of foreign regions in an exotic climate prepared artificially for their reception.

The apparatus which I constructed two years ago is abundantly simple. It consisted of a thermometer, into the bulb of which a platinum wire was inserted, so that a communication might be effected with the mercury. The other part of the tube was open, and allowed another platinum wire to be passed down to any corresponding degree in the scale: so that, whenever the mercury reached a definite altitude, a metallic communication between the two wires was effected. I have lately, for various reasons, employed a thermometer constructed for me by Messrs. Horne and Thornthwaite of Newgate-street. It is formed like the double-registering thermometer, into two points of which the platinum wires



were inserted, one corresponding to a low degree, the other to a high degree; so that, whenever the heat was between these two points, a perfect metallic communication ensued. This latter form is only applicable with very feeble currents, or gas may be generated, and the tube explode. These thermometers may be made of different ranges: for a greenhouse, between 40 and 100, for an intermediate house, between 55 and 110; for a hothouse, between 65 and 110; or, indeed, for any other desired temperatures.

By connecting these two platinum wires with two copper wires, they may be made the part of a circuit into which a voltaic battery may be inserted, which will exhibit its peculiarities at any part. Hence, by conducting the wires to the gardener's house, the mansion of the owner, or to any other number of places, it may instantly be seen whether the temperature of the house is that which the gardener desires. The circuit may be of any length; it may pass through the greenhouse, hothouse, pinery, frames; and the circuit cannot be completed unless each place possesses its own peculiar temperature. For the purpose of ascertaining whether the desired temperature is maintained, a needle is employed, which remains deflected as long as the circuit is completed; but to obtain evidence when the gardener is asleep, an alarm is added, which rings violently the moment any one of the entire range of houses varies from its proper temperature. Any number of alarms may be introduced into the circuit; for instance, at the residences of all the gardeners, the house, or elsewhere, as there is no limit to the clatter which may be made if the fires have been neglected.

The force to be employed may be obtained from a single cell of one of my batteries, weakly charged; or even sufficient force may be obtained by plunging deeply into the ground a zinc and copper plate, as in Bain's clever Electro-Magnetic Clock Patent.

This test is essentially active, not passive; responsible, not irresponsible; and it may be as well depended upon as even the employment of a man continually to pass into the houses to note the temperature.

A cheaper modification makes an admirable fire detector; for, if two pieces of platinum be inserted into a piece of glass tube, and then a little mercury be added, metallic communication would ensue. If, however, over the mercury melted tallow be placed, and then allowed to harden, the tube may be inverted, and yet the communication remain till the tallow was again melted, when the mercury would fall to the bottom. Other substances, of different degrees of fusibility, might be substituted for the tallow, for different temperatures. As soon as the communication was broken, the alarm would be rung, and the inmates of the house roused.

The little house in which this contrivance is fixed, neither deserves the name of a hothouse nor greenhouse. It is placed in such a situation that, during the winter, the sun's rays never reach sufficient altitude to warm the plants. It is, however, stocked with orchids and ferns, which I have begged from various sources; and, therefore, I trust that if this little communication be found of any value, that it may serve as an inducement for other kind friends to add to my stock.

Finsbury Circus, Nov. 21st, 1847. ALFRED SMEE.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MARYLEBONE VESTRY.—Mr. Charles Cochrane, the late candidate for Westminster, and a deputation of pauper stone-breakers, waited on the Marylebone Vestry on Saturday last, for the purpose of presenting a memorial from the stone-breakers, on the subject of their emolument and mode of employment at the pauper stone-yard. An angry discussion took place between Mr. Cochrane and several members of the Vestry, the latter ultimately declining to interfere with the existing arrangements. Some discussion followed on the Government sanitary measure and the proposed repeal of the window-tax, after which the Vestry broke up.

DEATH OF MR. MURPHY, THE WEATHER PROPHECY.—Mr. Murphy, whose lucky predictions some few years since nearly cost Messrs. Whittaker, the publishers of his almanack, the destruction of their premises, owing to the rush of customers anxious to secure copies of his lucubrations, died suddenly on Wednesday last, at his lodgings. He had just completed arrangements for the issue of an edition of his almanack for 1848, and was with his publisher, Mr. Edingham Wilson, in perfect health, only a few hours prior to his death.

HURRICANE IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Sunday morning, between three and four o'clock, the metropolis was visited with a violent storm of wind, hail, and rain, that continued with unabated fury for full half an hour. The wind, which during the day had been from S.W., shifted towards the N.W., blowing with terrific violence, the rain descending in a perfect cataract, accompanied with hailstones of an extraordinary size.

DARING ROBBERIES.—On Saturday last, information of the following daring robberies was circulated throughout the divisions of the Metropolitan and City police:—From No. 4, Mora-place, City-road, the property of Mr. Wilson, ten silk neck scarfs, three dozen figured satin scarfs, various other scarfs, ninety-four silk handkerchiefs, various patterns; a number of silver table, dessert, and tea spoons; a silver watch, and other articles.—From the College, Eton, Bucks, a lever gold watch, ten silver watches, two silver table forks, about a hundred brooches, the same number of gold seals and keys, sundry lockets and gold studs, and a half-a-crown of the reign of George II.—From 157, Grove-street, Camden-town, the property of Mr. Bennett, a number of silver table and other spoons.—From No. 16, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the property of Dr. Marson, eleven silver dessert spoons, two silver sauce ladles, eight silver teaspoons, two silver forks, a silver cream jug, a silver oval spot, a silver chocolate pot, a silver tankard, and other valuable articles, with a quantity of wearing apparel.—From the dwelling-house of the Rev. Mr. Meadows, at Gosport, a gold Geneva watch, with a gold cable chain attached, with hand clasp of a ruby; a mourning brooch set round with pearls; an amethyst ring, a gold watch hook, a ruby ring, and other articles of jewellery, and £3 in gold and silver.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—The following notice has been issued by command of the Postmaster-General:—"Information having been received from the Director-General of the French Post-office, that, under existing circumstances, letters from the United Kingdom for Austria would be accelerated for some time to come by being sent through Prussia, via Belgium, instead of by way of France, through which country they are now forwarded, the Postmaster-General thinks it necessary to make this intimation to the public, and to give notice that letters of this description will be transmitted by the route pointed out, provided they are specially addressed."

UNFINISHED PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.—A deputation of Irish members of Parliament had an interview with Sir William Somerville on Saturday, in reference to the unfinished presentments under the Labour-rate Act. The following gentlemen attended:—Sir Lucius O'Brien, William M. McNamara, William Monseil, Henry A. Herbert, Maurice O'Connell, John O'Connell, Edmund Burke Roche, Timothy O'Brien, Maurice Scully, John Somers, and John O'Brien. The object of the deputation was to procure from the Government the necessary advances to complete the unfinished presentments under the Labour-rate Act, not by grant, but by loan, which the country was willing and would be fully able to repay. It was estimated that an inconsiderable sum, as compared with the outlay already made, would complete them. Sir William Somerville feared that the financial distress of the country would prevent a compliance with the application; but he should feel most happy in advancing, should it be in his power, the important objects of the deputation. It was suggested by the members of the deputation that should Government be unwilling to make the necessary advances, the counties of Ireland should be enabled to borrow from private parties on the security of the county rates.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

James Coleman Fitzpatrick, Esq., of the Irish bar, is appointed Judicial Assessor at Cape Coast Castle.

At Harrow School, on the 4th inst., Dudley Edward Saurin, son of Captain Saurin, R.N., was announced as the successful competitor for one of the Oxford Scholarships, founded by Mr. Joseph Neeld, M.P.

The solicitor for the Provincial Bank of Ireland has put upon the files this term no less than eight hundred "declarations," the subsequent proceedings upon which, while holding out promise of an abundant harvest to be reaped by the "profession," afford but an indifferent prospect of an improved state of monetary transactions.

It is understood that a petition will be presented forthwith to Parliament, against the return of Mr. John O'Connell for Limerick City.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has approved of Sir Gilbert King, Bart., of Charlestown, appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for Roscommon, vice Major Denis Mahon, deceased.

The Marquis of Waterford is now employing from seven to eight hundred men in building four miles of a wall on his estate at Curraghmore.

The convict Captain Johnson, whose name has been so familiarly associated with the murders of the *Tory* seamen, died upon his arrival at Sydney.

During the past week the influenza has been at full work; nearly half the clerks and persons employed in public and private establishments have been laid up by it. On one day alone there were 180 clerks and others absent from the Post-office owing to it.

The *Universal Casal Gazette* (Hesse) contains the proclamation of the accession to the throne of Frederick William I., in consequence of the demise of his father, the Elector William II.

It was announced at Berlin, on the 1st inst., that the sentences on the Poles accused of high treason would be made known in a public sitting on the 2nd. Six sentences of death will, it is said, be pronounced.

The affair of Ferrara is settled, but it has been agreed to keep the conditions of the arrangement secret for the moment.

Dr. Adolphus Spitzner, a Jew physician of Vienna, has just been appointed private physician to the Sultan.

The report of the insolvency of the Duke of Roxburghe is altogether without foundation.

Madame Mendelssohn Bartholdy, widow of the celebrated composer, has received letters of condolence from the Queen of England, the King of Prussia, and the King of Saxony.

One hundred and twenty gentlemen, representing thirty-eight railways in Germany, are at present assembled in congress at Hamburg, to deliberate on matters affecting the German railways.

An institution is about to be established for the support of superannuated and disabled clergymen.

The Government has decided in favour of granting a Charter of Incorporation to the town of Wolverhampton.

The Austrian Government has prohibited the circulation of the hymn of Pius IX., as well as of Italian liberal songs.

A letter from Trieste states, that during a fearful tempest along the coast of Greece recently, twenty-two merchant vessels were made shipwreck. Nothing is said of the fate of the passengers or crews.

Letters from Vienna bring the official announcement that the cholera has made its appearance in Galicia, in the district of Tarnopol.

The late Elector of Hesse, who was one of the richest Sovereigns of Europe, leaves, it is said, a fortune of upwards of 100,000,000. He has appointed the Emperor of Austria his principal executor.

The *Faro* of Madrid announces the death of the Marchioness de Valguenera, at the advanced age of 108.

James Heywood, Esq., M.P. for the Northern Division of Lancashire, has been appointed Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

The Committee of the House of Peers appointed to inquire into the causes of the recent commercial distress, and how far it has been affected by the laws regulating the issue of bank-notes payable on demand, met for the first time on Tuesday, at eleven, to nominate a chairman.

The *Apollo*, transport, with the 5th Fusiliers, arrived at Bahia on the 17th of October, and sailed on the 21st for the Cape and Mauritius.

According to ancient custom, the Members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland assembled on Tuesday (being St. Andrew's Day) in their hall, Waterloo rooms, for the purpose of electing the office bearers for the ensuing year.

Mr. R. C. Wood, who was appointed one of the Pages of the Presence to her Majesty in 1840, died suddenly at Broadstairs on Thursday last, having been previously in good health.

Government has granted a sum equal to one year's salary for the families of each of the officers and surgeons who died in the discharge of a sacred duty, in relieving the sick and destitute during the prevalence of fever in Liverpool.

On the 28th ult. a spark from the locomotive of a train on the Dusseldorf and Cologne Railway set fire to the roof of a first-class carriage, and burned a large hole before it was discovered. The train was stopped, and the fire extinguished. No person was injured.

Mr. D. Salomons was, on Monday, elected Alderman of the Ward of Cordwainers.

The *Moscow Gazette* states that the cholera is decreasing. The number of sick and dying becomes less and less, and there is every hope that the epidemic will soon disappear entirely.

The Glee Club will commence its sixty-first season on the 18th inst., at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Sir Felix Booth, Bart., permanent President.

The rehearsals and performances of the Amateur Musical Society will take place, next season, at the Hanover Rooms, commencing in February and ending in June.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Hon. Dr. Bagot, has accepted the invitation to succeed the late Archbishop of York as one of the Directors of the Queen's Concerts of Ancient Music, which will commence the third week in March.

The Rev. Dr. Spry, Rector of Marylebone, has been appointed Vice-Dean of the cathedral church of Canterbury.

The statistics of the police "stretchers" from 1833 till the present time show that 31,589 persons have had the advantage of being carried to station-houses, hospitals, workhouses, and their own homes, during the last fourteen years, in the metropolis.

M. Delaroche, the responsible editor of the *Paris National*, was sentenced by default, on Saturday, by the Court of Assizes of Paris, to one week's imprisonment and a fine of 8000fr., for publishing an article containing "an offence against the King, and an adhesion to another form of government," &c.

Lord John Russell was slightly indisposed, at his residence in Chesham-place, during the week. His Lordship, however, is now quite recovered.

His Excellency the Hon. W. T. Fox Strangways (the British Minister resident at Frankfurt) has just arrived in town *en congé* from his diplomatic post.

On Sunday last six pilots, while proceeding in a punt to their boat moored off Liverpool, were overwhelmed by the violence of the waves and drowned.

W. Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P. for North Shropshire, has been confined to his house, Parkington Hall, for the last ten days, with a violent attack of influenza and fever, which, at one time, excited great alarm in his locality.

The Lord Chancellor is daily improving in health. His Lordship at present signs official documents, but transacts no other business.

A letter from Stockholm states that it is the intention of the Swedish Government to present to the Diet a law for the emancipation of the Jews.

The Carlist leader, Miguel Abellon, was executed at St. Quentin on the 27th ult.

Lord Minto continues to be received with great favour at Rome; the English Government is now looked up to by the whole of Italy as the friend of reform.

The Vicountess (Dowager) Hood died on the 5th instant, at Whitley Court, Warwick, aged 93. Her Ladyship was mother of the late Lord Bridport.

Lieut.-General Sir Charles Dalbiac, K.C.H., the distinguished Cavalry officer, expired at twenty minutes past five o'clock on Wednesday morning at his chambers, in the Albany, after about ten days illness.

The funeral of the late Admiral Shirreff, Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, took place there on Wednesday with all the honours usually paid to flag-officers.

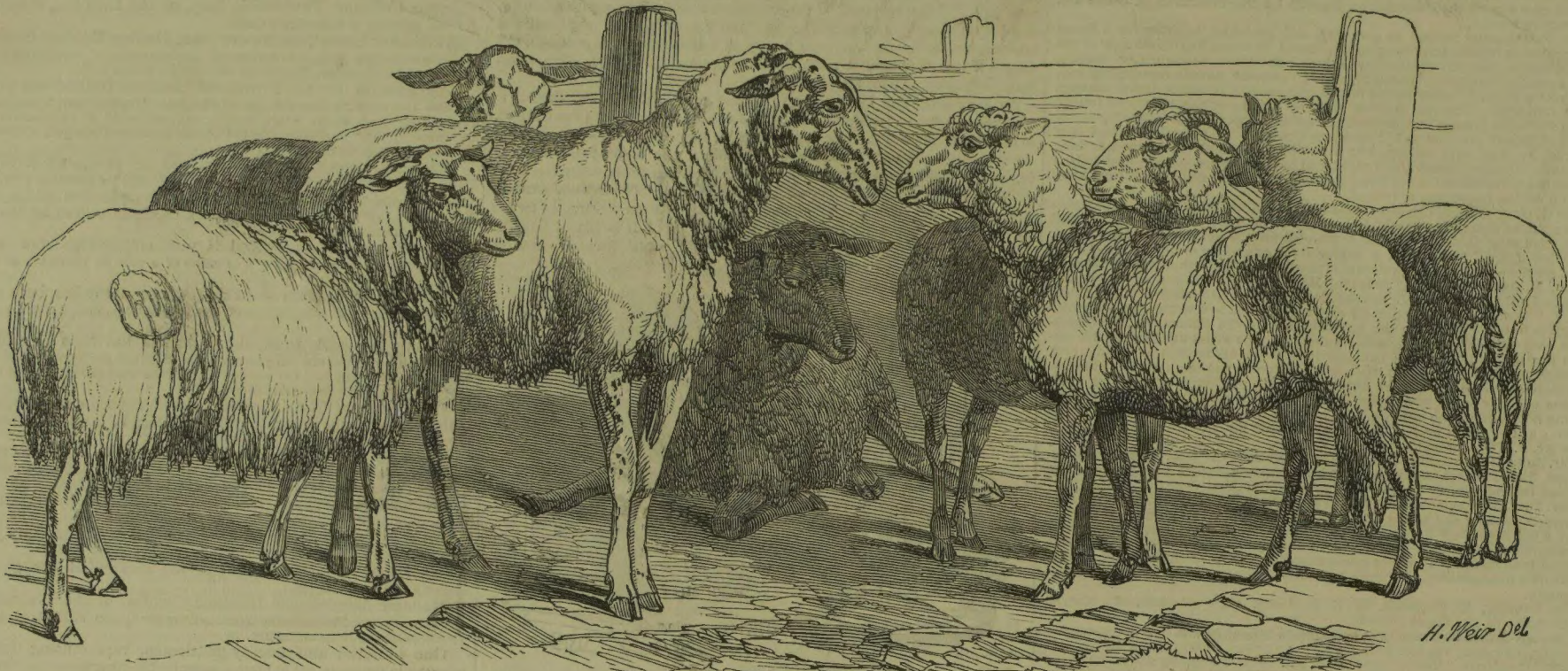
M. Duchêne, a chemist of Havre, lately shot a magnificent blue ibis near the mouth of the Seine, at Havre. It is difficult to imagine how this bird could have been found so far from Egypt, its native country.

The physician who enjoys the largest practice in the metropolis, in his last return for the income-tax, stated his professional earnings at £33,000, and several other physicians made returns varying from £15,000 to £5000.

We understand that Admiral Prescott will take the vacant post of Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard; and will be succeeded at the Admiralty by Capt. Mill.

Six new writs were moved for in the House of Commons on Wednesday, namely, for South Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Limerick city, Liskeard, Edinburgh city, and Weymouth.

Mr. Christie has resigned his seat for the borough of Weymouth.



FOREIGN SHEEP.—(SPANISH AND GERMAN.)

FOREIGN CATTLE,

We this week present to our readers sketches of Foreign Sheep and Oxen recently taken at Smithfield market. The importance of the trade in this department of our import may be exemplified by the numbers weekly affecting our home markets. We give the foreign importations for November, 1847—arrivals of live stock from abroad into London and the outports

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
London ..	3486	16,213	121	667	41
Outports ..	2000	4,200	—	90	10
Total ..	5486	20,413	121	757	51

It will be seen from our Engravings that the animals imported chiefly from

Germany, Spain, and Holland, are in bad condition; and many attempts have been made in feeding them to improve their condition; but we believe they have proved profitless. They are brought in large numbers for the purpose of supplying our merchant ships and the Royal Navy, and sold in the metropolis to the poorer population. We may safely assert that the foreigner is far behind the English in the breed and feed of cattle; and we cannot anticipate that for a great



GERMAN SHEEP.

GERMAN BULL.

SPANISH SHEEP.

FOREIGN CATTLE.

length of time we are in any danger of foreign cattle being able to compete with English.

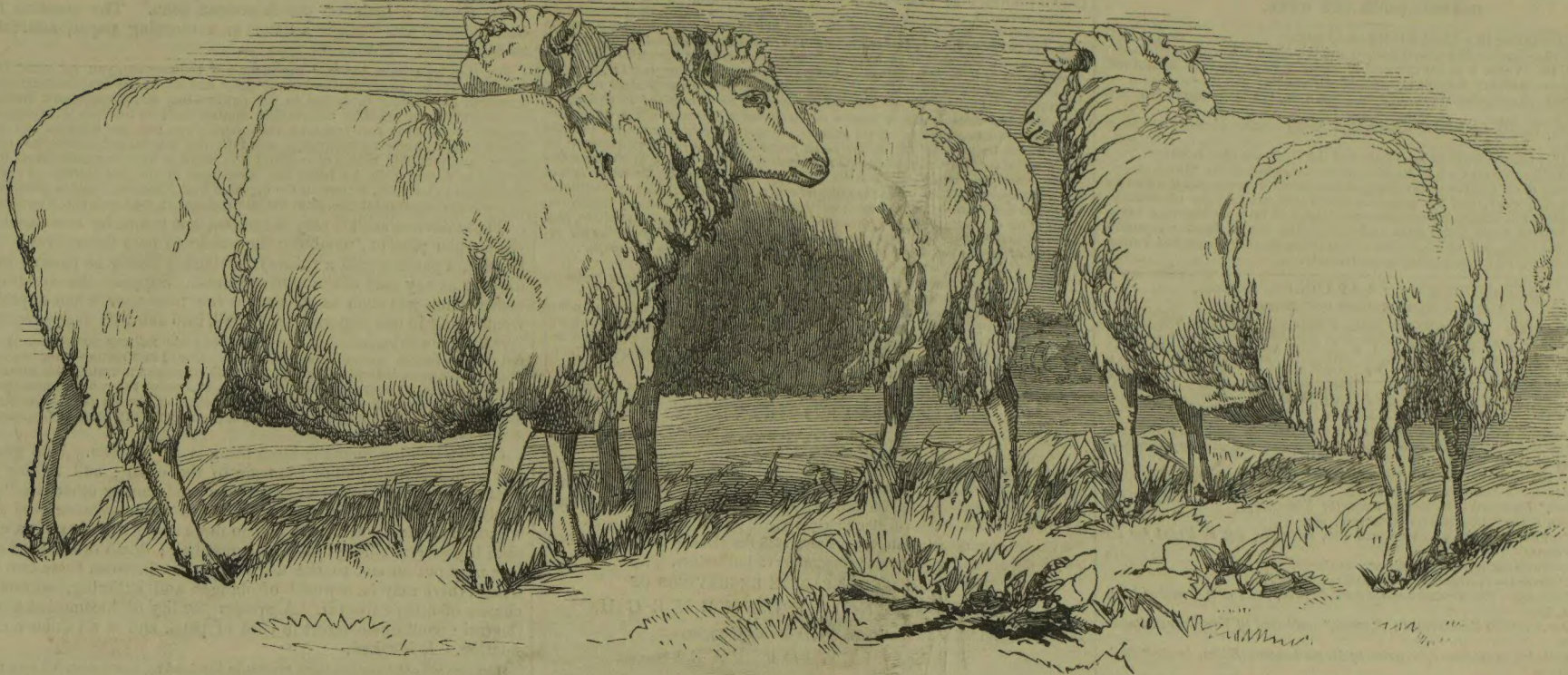
It will be observed in the specimens, that all the foreign cattle lack the "points" which have gained the prizes at our annual Christmas Show; and they would be condemned as worthless by English graziers.

An order from the Board of Customs has lately been issued, in substance similar to the one issued February, 1845, directing the collectors and comptrollers of the Customs at the several outports of the kingdom to be made acquainted that information has been officially received of the prevalence of an infectious disorder among sheep in several parts of the Continent; they have directed

that they will give instructions to the officers under their survey carefully to examine all sheep and cattle which may be imported into their respective ports from the continental states of Europe; and that in the event of their appearing to be infected with any disorder, they are not to permit them to be landed from the importing vessel without an inspection as to their sound-



FOREIGN CATTLE.—(SPANISH AND GERMAN.)



GRASS-FED LINCOLNSHIRE SHEEP.

ness by some competent person, and to report the circumstances forthwith to the Commissioners for their direction. The Lords of the Treasury have, accordingly, through their Secretary, Mr. Trevelyan, with reference to the instructions already conveyed to the Board of Customs on the subject of a certain disease raging among cattle on the Continent, desired that the Board would enjoin upon all their officers the greatest attention to the state of the cattle imported; they (the officers) were to be apprised of this communication, and enjoined to a strict attention to the matter, with reference to the previous order of the Government on the subject, taking care not to fail to represent to the Board any matter that should arise fit for their cognizance.

ENGLISH CATTLE.

IN contrast to the opposite Page, we give Pictures of English Grass-fed Cattle, sketched in Lincolnshire, by Mr. Harrison Weir; from which it will be seen that our cattle, fed in the ordinary way of business, is far superior to anything we get from abroad. These Engravings are from Cattle on Mr. Ingram's Abbey Farm, near Boston, Lincolnshire. These fine specimens are entirely grass-fed; each beast weighs about 140 stones (of 8lb.); and the sheep 120lb. each.

The oxen which are preferred for grazing in Lincolnshire are the short-horns, and some crosses of long-horns. Mr. Collins's Durham breed has been introduced, and kept up with considerable success. Some rich proprietors and farmers are very careful in maintaining the reputation of their stock; and fine bulls are reared without regard to expense, which is well repaid by the superiority of their produce. The most judicious graziers are of opinion that middle-sized oxen are more profitable for grazing than the larger; an ox of about 80 stones of 14lb is thought to fatten more rapidly in proportion than either larger or smaller, provided the breed be good.

The supply in Smithfield of home-fed cattle, during the past month has been:—

	Head.
Beasts	20,514
Cows	583
Sheep	121,320
Calves	1,608
Pigs	3,206

In Great Britain, the various breeds of cattle have been vastly improved, both in the weight of carcase, the quality of the beef, and the abundance of milk, by the extraordinary attention that has been given to the selection and crossing of the best breeds, according to the objects in view. This sort of improvement began about the middle of the last century, or rather later, and was very much forwarded by the skill and enterprise of Mr. Bakewell of Dishley, and Mr. Culley of Northumberland. The success of their efforts was very great, and roused a spirit of emulation in others; so that improved breeds have been very gene-

rally introduced. This advance has not been alone owing to the above circumstance, but also to the great improvement made in their feeding.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"It never rains but it pours"—says the proverb: and there is considerable truth in the axiom. People are themselves prone to follow when others lead and they give a like direction to natural causes. Upon this principle, as soon as the money panic began to show symptoms of subsiding, another apprehension makes its appearance. Men had got over the immediate prospect of a prison at home, and lo! they are told to look out for a similar fate elsewhere. The French have only to cross the straits of Dover and the thing is done. This took us by surprise—because the revolution which latter years have wrought in the material of warfare, seemed to make an invasion the most hopeless of forlorn hopes. There was a time, indeed, when the coast of Galway was exposed—and from the prevalence of westerly winds, it was not easy of approach from the mother country—now in a few hours you throw upon any part of it a fortification a thousand times stronger than the Tower of London. But what has all this to do with the National Sports? The question is a very natural one, and we should have said, "nothing on earth"—a little while ago.

During the last week, however, an opinion was broached—upon good authority, it was stated—which inculcated a very different doctrine. The Great Captain of the time has written a letter, or been represented to have written a letter, declaring the nation to be in great danger from foreign attacks, and attributes no small portion of the jeopardy to the fact—whereof, till the moment, we were perfectly ignorant—that nearly the whole of our manly exercises are prohibited by legislative enactment. This startling statement is thus made, in a communication from the Duke to Sir J. Burgoyne. . . "The country requires to be told that it is no longer insular: that it is connected with the Continent by a causeway of steam: that it contains, perhaps, the least warlike population of any in Europe, untought and untrained in arms, and slow to bear their use. It should, also, be had in remembrance that almost all manly sports, and boxing in particular, have been put down by Act of Parliament, and with it much of the national spirit: that athletic games are discouraged by the Puritan, and falling daily into disuse: that the Hindoo dexterity of our fingers has been bought at the expense of our strength and muscles."

One wonders how such a paragraph as this could find its way into circulation—or, being sent abroad, how any one is found to deal with it as genuine, or worth alluding to. But this attributed letter has been copied into half the journals in Great Britain—and how many will argue from it that racing, and hunting, and coursing, and shooting, are all as contrary to law in England as the latter is opposed to public convenience in Ireland—upon the existing principle of the amusement. It is to be hoped the writer—whoever he may be—is as mistaken in his views relating to the defensive position of our island, as he is in the state of the law as it affects our National Sports.

Prize-fighting, to be sure, when it involves breaches of the peace, comes within the jurisdiction of the police; but it is "almost" and actually the only "pastime" that labours under any restraint: always excepting the skiey influences, which have not smiled upon fox-hunting during the past week—for, perhaps, the country never rode so terribly heavy as at this writing. But, like all panics,

this of deep ground and perishing fences will pass presently. Then we will take the field—without the blood: till then, we "hold hard."

TATTERSALL'S.

The Steeple Chasers have now possession of the field; books and "house lists" are opened in all quarters, and, for some weeks to come, it will be in vain to look for any regular business on the Derby. A good deal of money was laid out this afternoon on some nags engaged at Wolverhampton next week, but no movement of any interest took place; a simple quotation of the closing prices, therefore, will suffice:—

8 to 1 agst The Switcher	10 to 1 agst Richard the First	10 to 1 agst Glaucus gelding
8 to 1 — Chandler	10 to 1 — Lattat	15 to 1 — St. Leger (t)
10 to 1 — Jerry	10 to 1 — The Curate	15 to 1 — Chronometer (t)

CHESTER CUP.
1000 to 15 each laid agst Cossack, Clarendon, Jock-o-Sot, Sir Tatton Sykes, Newcourt, and Mathematician.

5 to 1 agst Surplice (t)	TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES.	10 to 1 agst Rosalyn (t)
11 to 1 offered on the field	DERBY.	30 to 1 agst Beverlac
25 to 1 agst Nil Desperandum (t)		30 to 1 — Sesostris
		40 to 1 agst Rosalyn

THURSDAY.—A few bets of small amount were made at the following prices:—

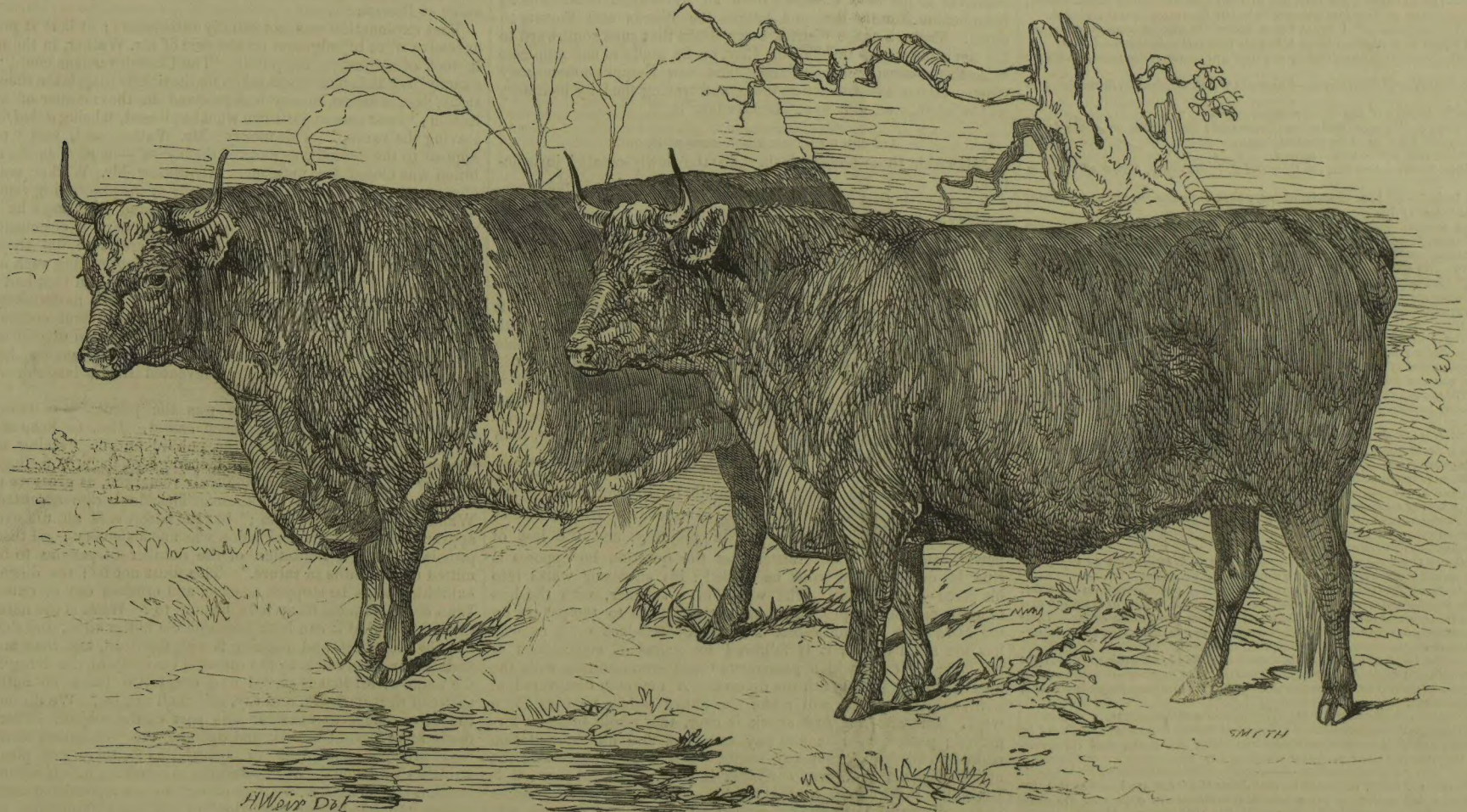
5 to 1 agst The Switcher (t)	WOLVERHAMPTON STEEPLE CHASE.	10 to 1 agst St. Leger
6 to 1 — Chandler	10 to 1 agst Richard the First	20 to 1 — Jack (t)

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.
20 to 1 agst Glaucus gelding | 20 to 1 agst The Curate (t)

DERBY.
Two or three bets laid at Monday's quotations.

APPLICATION OF CHLOROFORM TO ANIMALS.—Saturday last an interesting and most successful experiment with this beneficent agent was tried on a lame horse, belonging to Mr. Reid, Drem, East Lothian. Dr. Robertson and Mr. F. Inlach, from Edinburgh, Dr. Lorimer, from Haddington, and others were present. About two ounces of the chloroform were poured on a piece of flannel cloth, below which was a sponge, the whole being placed in a tin case, which was tied over the horse's nose, and surrounded with a flannel bag. In 3½ minutes the animal fell over, and in five minutes it was perfectly insensible. When in that condition, Mr. Cockburn, veterinary surgeon, Haddington, performed the usually painful operation of cutting the nerves of sensation in both of its fore feet. On cutting the second nerve the poor beast made a slight movement, showing the chloroform was beginning to lose its effect, but a second application of another ounce allowed the other two remaining nerves to be cut without a quiver. In twenty-five minutes from the commencement the animal was again on its legs, now perfectly sound.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN ALGERIA.—Our French neighbours, in order that they may become less dependent upon America for the raw material than they have hitherto been, are now turning their attention to the capabilities of Algeria for the production of cotton; and strong hopes are entertained that that colony will soon furnish a supply sufficient to enable the manufacturers of France to dispense with imports from the United States. In consequence of the favourable reports of the manufacturers upon the samples submitted to them, the French Government is likely to adopt measures for promoting the growth of cotton in Algeria upon an extensive scale.



GRASS-FED LINCOLNSHIRE OXEN.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 12.—Third Sunday in Advent.
 MONDAY, 13.—Lucy.—The planet Saturn and the Moon are near together.
 TUESDAY, 14.—Venus is at her greatest W. elongation at 7h. 41m. a.m.; and at 4h. 2m. p.m. Mercury is at his greatest W. elongation.
 WEDNESDAY, 15.—Ember Week.—At 3h. 26m. a.m., the Moon enters her first quarter.
 THURSDAY, 16.—O Sapientia.—Cambridge Term ends.—Mercury rises at 6h. 3m. a.m.
 FRIDAY, 17.—Oxford Term ends.—Mars and the Moon are near together.
 SATURDAY, 18.—Venus r.s.s. at 3h. 43m. a.m.—Mars sets at 3h. 27m. a.m.
 The intervals of time between the rising of the planet Mercury and the Sun are large during this week, and the planet is favourably situated for observation. The planet Mars is a bright and conspicuous object, and he is visible from before sunset till two or three hours after midnight. The planet Jupiter is visible throughout the night, and he is situated a little to the right of Castor and Pollux, with which objects he forms a conspicuous triangle.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 18.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 40 5	0 15	25 5	45 16	10 16	35 7	0 7
30 8	5 8	40 9	15 9	50 10	30 11	5

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Correspondent" will find the question as to Masters giving Characters to Servants explained in No. 259 of our Journal. The name in question is usually pronounced as our Correspondent surmises.
 "A Youthful, but Constant Reader," Liverpool, will find the practice of Wood Engraving detailed in Vol. IV. of our Journal.
 "An Admirer," Liverpool.—We cannot insert the Engravings.
 "Est Modus in Rebus," Devonport.—Assuredly, not.
 "Philip B."—The two-shilling decimal coin will, certainly, not be issued for six months to come.
 "Walsha."—We do not interfere in disputes at Cards.
 "Enquirer," Bristol.—1. Brodie's "New Zealand." 2. Yes.
 "A. H."—Dumblane.—Tate's "Commercial Book-keeping," 4s.; or "Counting-house Guide," 9s. 6d.
 "A Subscriber."—"The Tazidermist's Manual," published by Van Voorst, Paternoster-row.
 "Juvenis" will find instructions for painting Magic Lantern Slides, in the "Boy's Book of Sports."
 "Steam Gun."—Apply to the Secretary to the College of Civil Engineers, Putney.
 "C. de N." is thanked for the information that her Majesty the Queen Dowager is residing at Madeira, at the house of Dr. M. Keller, and not at the Governor's House, as stated in the reports of her Majesty's arrival, &c.
 "An Amateur" does not name the subjects of the Sketches.
 "H. P."—Apply at the Amphitheatre.
 "R. J. C." Hackney.—Declined.
 "J. E. S."—Stanton's "Handbook of Chess."
 "Henricus Savilius."—The Slave Trade Question was debated in Parliament in 1787. The debate for its abolition lasted two days in 1791. The motion of Mr. Wilberforce was lost by a majority of 88 to 83, April 3, 1798. After several other efforts of humane and just men, the question was introduced under the auspices of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, then Ministers, March 31, 1806; and the trade was finally abolished by Parliament, March 25, 1807.
 "G. T. N."—Liverpool, is thanked; but we have not room.
 "R. C. Y."—Glasgow.—Bow and Bandy are both synonymous with crooked.
 "Amelia" is thanked; but we have not received the M.S.
 "A Constant Reader," Canterbury.—We should say, not.
 "W. B. S."—Rugby, should watch the advertisements: we cannot search for such matters.
 "T. E."—Apply to the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.
 "A Governor" is recommended to let the deposit remain.
 "Jacot."—We cannot advise you.
 "W. H. H." will find the Gospel Elm engraved in May's "Guide to Stratford-upon-Avon."
 "E. L. G." may obtain the work in question, by order, of any bookseller.
 "L. L. D." should consult the London Directory.
 "A Scottish Subscriber."—1. Apply to a Broker. 2. Apply to some person in Paris.
 "Ozonensis."—Entire black, for six weeks.
 "Brevis."—Advertise.
 "P. R." is thanked for the Sketch, though we cannot engrave it.
 "G. H. Y."—The sale of the property, under the circumstances, would be illegal.
 "W. M."—Imminster.—William Prynne ("one of the greatest paper-worms that ever crept into a library") was committed to the Tower in 1632, for publishing his "Histrio-mastix," more especially for a coarse passage in the index, which Laud and some other prelates, angered by Prynne's writings against Arminianism and Episcopacy, construed to reflect upon the Queen.
 "Philo-Egyptus."—We do not remember.
 "W."—Glasgow, had better not.
 "A Lady" is thanked for the sketch of Zug, though we cannot avail ourselves of her favour.
 "Tucan Touchan."—The sum varies from 4 to 16 guineas per sheet.
 "X. Y. Z."—Manchester.—We cannot advise you.
 "Golgotha" can only proceed by a bill in Chancery.
 "A Correspondent."—We have not room for the lines on "The gallant Walker."
 "J. F. D."—Kennington, is somewhat unreasonable.
 "T. W." is thanked; though we cannot admit all his criticism.
 "S. N. H."—Walsall.—The paper for Madras must be posted, in town or country, within seven days from the date of publication.
 "J. R." is mistaken.
 "An Old Subscriber."—Earl Grey was present at the City Reform Banquet; and Mr. Haydon, in his picture of that eventful scene, has painted his Lordship just risen to address the company. We do not know the stipend in question.
 "A Manx Man."—A Deemster has no fixed precedence.
 "Ordo" is referred to the Chapter on Precedence, in Mr. Burke's "Patrician."
 "W. P."—Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Chester, was born in 1780.
 "A. B. C."—We do not know, nor can we ascertain, the age of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart. He resides at West Wycombe, Bucks. He is a widower; his wife, Mary Anne, daughter of the late Theodore H. Broadhead, Esq., died in Jan., 1844.
 "M. M."—The Princess Royal was born at Buckingham Palace.
 "F. H. N."—There are privileges attached to those who can prove Royal descent, but we do not know whether that referred to by our Correspondent is included.
 "X. Y. Z. A."—Chatham.—"A proof before letters" is the impression from an engraved copper or steel plate, taken before the inscription is engraved on it.
 "W. V."—The Amateur Musical Society will meet this season at the Hammer-square Rooms.
 "A Regular Subscriber," Cheltenham.—The works of Albrechtsberger, Schneider, and Weber.
 "Campton."—Inquire of any London music publisher.
 "A. W."—Write to Professor Walmsley, Cambridge: Dr. Crotch, at Oxford; or Dr. Camidge, at York, as to the musical degree.
 "Bayonne."—Prince Alfred would succeed.
 "A Subscriber."—We believe that the Reverend C. P. Golightly, Fellow of Oriel, is alive.
 "A Young Lady."—We have already, on more than one occasion, given a description of the Collar of SS.
 "A Constant Reader."—At Lincoln's inn, the time required is five years; at the Middle Temple, three. The stamp and fees on entrance amount to about £35, and the annual cost of dinners, &c., until the call to the Bar takes place, to about £8 or £10. We do not think an articled clerk can claim any advantages.
 "G. F. W."—Liverpool.—We do not clearly understand your question, and fear that you are under some mistake with respect to your sun-dial. To fully answer you, would occupy more space than we can spare. Write a letter to Mr. Glaisher, Blackheath.
 "A Subscriber."—The motion of the solar system is hypothetical; but were it even advancing at the rate mentioned by Sir W. Herschel, there would be no difference in the appearance of the stars, their distances from us being so very great. The object you saw was, most probably, Jupiter. (See "The Calendar" for this week.) The planets requiring the use of telescopes to see them are the eight small ones situated between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars, the planets Uranus and Neptune.
 "S. H. H."—It is not possible for a small minority to defeat a measure; though, by the forms of the House, amendments and adjournments may be moved ad infinitum. In practice, the attempt has never succeeded. A few men cannot resist an overwhelming preponderance of opinion; besides, in an extreme case, the majority could suspend some of the orders of the House, and make resistance impossible.
 "H. H."—A note of small amount might be made as difficult to imitate as a large one: the Eschequer Bill case was rather a breach of trust than a forgery. We cannot go into the other points here.
 "A Subscriber."—It will be considered.
 "Dot and Carry One."—No. If a banker does pay it, he will have to repay the amount, should it prove afterwards to have been lost or stolen.
 "W. R. J."—To all Foreign Bonds is attached a sheet of small orders on the agent, to pay the stipulated amount of interest, at fixed prices, which are cut off and presented for payment at the period indicated in each particular order. These orders are termed Coupons. The Coupons alluded to are, doubtless, those in arrears, which are now selling for transmission to America.
 "Sphinx."—The interest allowed by Government is alike to all savings banks; the difference (if any) allowed to depositors arises from the expense of management. The question of the two banks mentioned, as well as the last paragraph in the note, we cannot answer.
 "S."—Mr. Little rode Chandler for the Worcestershire Steeple Chase.
 "Hope."—Kidare.—The appearance of "The Sheet Racing Calendar" is affected by the periods at which the entries for the leading stakes are made, and the occurrence of the principal meetings. It is stamped.

STRA TA FLORIDA ABBEY, engraved in our Journal of last week.—We are informed that a full account of this venerable foundation will appear in the April number of "The Archaeologia Cambrensis." The history of the Abbey is too famous, and too closely connected with the struggles and destinies of South Wales, to have escaped the notice of antiquaries and topographers; of whose researches, as well as his own personal investigation, the author of the above Memoir (the Rev. Mr. Roberts) has judiciously availed himself.

CORRESPONDENCE BY NEWSPAPERS.—By a recent regulation of the General Post Office, hereafter any writing or marks will be allowed on a newspaper passing by post between one part of the United Kingdom and another, provided that a postage of a penny be pre-paid by means of a stamp conspicuously affixed outside the cover or folded newspaper;—it being understood that, in those cases where the newspaper may be liable to postage, irrespective of such writings or marks (as when it is both posted and delivered in the same town), the penny stamp shall cover the writing and the postage also. But this privilege is to be confined to writing or marks on the newspaper itself, and is not to extend to the cover, which, as heretofore, must contain nothing but the address. Any writing or marks other than the address on the cover (if the postage be not prepaid as above) on the newspaper itself, will subject the newspaper to the same rate of postage as that to which an unpaid letter of the same weight is liable. This privilege does not, however, extend to newspapers sent to or from the Colonies and parts abroad; these will continue liable to treble rate of postage when written upon, or when containing enclosures. One of the advantages of the new sanction to writing on newspapers will be, that the person sending the paper will have a ready opportunity of calling the attention of the person addressed to any particular passage in the newspaper.

* * * Owing to the pressure of intelligence, replies to several Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."—In consequence of Christmas Day falling, this year, on Saturday, our Journal for the week will be published on Friday, December 24; and will contain a variety of novel and picturesque Engravings, illustrative of the season: by William Harvey, Kenny Meadows, and other distinguished Artists.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

NEW YEAR 1848.

THE confirmed success of this Journal, and the increasing means placed at the disposal of its Proprietors, from the large circulation established over the whole civilised world, have determined them to spare no expense in still further increasing the attractions of this popular Newspaper.

With this determination, during the year 1848 the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will present, besides the usual number of Engravings,

TWO LARGE AND SEPARATE ENGRAVINGS OF
PARIS AND EDINBURGH,
To be presented GRATIS to all Subscribers during the year.

THE VIEW OF PARIS

has for a long time been in preparation by the celebrated engravers of Paris, Messrs. Best and Co. The view is taken from the towers of Notre Dame, and contains nearly every public and picturesque building in this highly interesting city. This Engraving, it is expected, will be ready for delivery to the Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS early in the first or second week in January, 1848.

THE VIEW OF EDINBURGH

is already finished, and presents a Panoramic View of this romantic city.

New Subscribers to this Newspaper will thus have a favourable opportunity in commencing the year 1848 with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; as the Number published January 1st, 1848, will commence a new Volume, which will have the extra Pictures of Paris and Edinburgh Gratis.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is Published every Saturday at the Office, 198, Strand, London. Every copy is printed on stamped paper to go free to any part of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

TERMS:—26s. per year or 6s. 6d. per quarter—single copies, 6d. each. Orders received by all newsagents and booksellers in all parts of the world.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1847.

THE first great step in the series of sanatory measures that must be adopted for the Metropolis, has been taken. This "beginning" has been the "end" of the old Commissioners of Sewers, 671 in number, who mismanaged the drainage of all the metropolitical districts, except the City. Advantage has been taken of the fact that four of the Boards expired this month—they were all renewable every ten years—to get rid of the whole of them by a general use of the Chancellor's *supersedes*. The substitute for the old, divided, patchwork system of jurisdictions, ratings, and powers, is one Board of twenty-three members—in fact, a consolidated commission for the metropolis. This is a bolder stroke than was expected from the Government; and we may begin to expect earnest measures. There may actually be a survey of London made, that will result in a good map, with the levels properly laid down, so that one extensive system of sewers may not again be constructed, at a lower level than that of another "Board," so as to be perfectly useless; no district or parochial wisdom suffices to suspend the laws of nature, and make water run up hill. Such a thing has, we understand, happened ere now, to the great profit of the contractors and the infinite loss of the rate-payers. The small, compact Board will have the advantage of unity of action; and, undoubtedly, an enormous field; but there is one impediment in their way; the City of London, the old and obstinate Corporation that contrives to get itself excepted from all wholesome control, looks from behind Temple-bar, and laughs the Woods and Forests to scorn. From a large district, every drain that runs southward to the river, must pass through the City, or be made to communicate with those already constructed. The new Commissioners may place a plan of London before them, and tracing the City boundary on the north, east, and west, perceive how it

Comes cranking in,
And cuts them there a monstrous cantle out.

All within those bounds is beyond the newly-created jurisdiction.

It is possible that the instinct of self preservation may induce the City authorities to do more, and do it better, than heretofore. The question is beginning to move; the Consolidated Board will have more weight than the divided Commissions; a good understanding, and hearty co-operation with it, will be the only course that can save the City from "amalgamation." The change would have been more complete had this been done at once; but, as it is, the step is such an advance, that it will be accepted with extreme satisfaction. It need hardly be pointed out what valuable aid the machinery of the Commission, when it begins to work, will be to any Board of Health, permanent or temporary. It is quite time some practical steps on this subject were taken; for, though it is quite twelve years since the Cholera last appeared among us, we are not much better prepared to meet it now, than we were at that period.

It is singular how little progress is made in anything affecting the public, except under the influence of terror or compulsion of some kind. Nothing but a hostile majority, and the loss of power, can convince a Minister that the question he opposes is ripe for decision, and must be settled: his successor walks into his place—and does it. The wreck of a steamer, with the loss of a few passengers, produces a shower of letters to the papers on the advantage of paddle-box boats. An accident on a railway has the same effect; it is followed by scores of suggestions of infallible modes by which passengers could communicate with the guard, and the guard with the drivers. A madman discovered in a first-class carriage, will make the entire public nervous for a week. But, after the first shock is over, the whole thing is forgotten; passengers ride and pay as before, and all the agitation sinks into silence without any result. But it is evident that the art of constructing railway carriages is only in its infancy; it is beginning to be discovered that, within a certain limit, the larger the carriages are built, the safer they run; the limit to their size has not yet been discovered, as but few experiments have been made. It is a question well worth the attention of Companies who are building carriages, or replacing the old ones, planned in the

first stages of the railway system, whether they could not expand their notions a little on the American plan. The question has been touched this week in a letter in a morning paper, addressed to Mr. Strutt. The writer says:—

Target as you have been for the assault of railwaymen, you yet must have found leisure to remark in the railway press and others the multitudinous contrivances gratuitously presented to the public—like Mr. Stephenson's breaks—for the purpose of effecting telegraphic communications between the guard and engine-driver, cords and speaking tubes, and wires, and gas whistles, and one-stroke bells, and electric telegraphs, and long stop boards, and numberless other perfect and infallible modes of enabling the guard to tell the engine-driver to be so good as to stop while he helps the passengers in the last carriage to restore the wheels to the rails, to prevent the carriage from knocking itself to pieces with its passengers against bridges, as in the late accident on the Leeds and Manchester.

These devices are all very ingenious, but not to be compared to the simpler plan of "enabling the public to help themselves." At present, a passenger in a railway carriage is nearly as passive in a disaster as any part of the carriage itself. Suppose the system of construction was such as to enable the passenger, when anything went wrong in one department, to walk into another. It appears that

This is no "wild speculation." In the United States railway carriages are made forty feet in length and nine feet in width. Guard and money-taker are comprised in the same individual, and he can walk through the train at his pleasure, consoling the sick, instructing the ignorant, repressing the riotous, comforting the cowardly, and collecting the cash. Something of the old guard—not Napoleonic—there is in all this, very pleasant to passengers. In parts of Germany a similar system prevails.

On the Belgian lines the same thing is to be seen. The guard can walk from one end of the train to the other; and in any urgent case—that of being caged with a madman, or otherwise "excitable person"—a summons brings him to your assistance, and that without stopping. Here you can no more stop a train in such a case than if you were riding inside a cannon ball; death or the next station may put an end to the adventure, but between these two extremes there may be a world of danger and suffering, without a chance of escape from it. A greater facility of locomotion within the train would be a resort in case of peril, and at all times a consolation. It is asked,

Why can we not have the same system in England? Every man his own railway signal. On the Eastern Counties line the Directors have made the discovery that large carriages are more economical than small ones, and they rival Brother Jonathan and eclipse the broad gauge in size. They claim the credit of having forty-five square feet of floor area per wheel, and making eight wheels do the work usually assigned to eighteen, with greater safety to the public. If this be so, surely they might increase them a little in width, and give the public a passage way.

We have established post-offices in the mail trains; on some lines we have advanced to "saloons," with tables and fittings for conviviality—a sandwich or a cigar—to beguile the weariness of rails and cuttings; but as yet these carriages are kept rather exclusive, as if Directors were afraid of making the public too comfortable. But we shall progress in time; and we foresee the day when we shall fly from London to John o' Groats in a miniature drawing-room. The writer we have quoted is even more sanguine, and sees visions of comfort at present incredible, only because not attempted:—

Think of the luxury to the first class of calling "guard," without putting the head out of the window, perchance only "striking on the bell," nay, perhaps ordering a cup of coffee or a sack posset, sherry cobbler, mint julep, gin sling, or timber doodle. And no waiting for check-takers at stations—all free as air on arriving, and no ten minutes lost in arbitrary imprisonment on the one side, and hatred and malice and all uncharitableness on the part of the usually gentle public, on the other.

It often happens that zeal in a good cause leads a man to out-step discretion in serving it; for the sake of the cause itself, that indiscretion must be rebuked. Every one must have heard of that abomination, Enon Chapel, and the horrible vault beneath it, whose "rotten jaws," the aversion of some parties, who seem to be unknown, was daily "cramming with more food." Some ten days ago the public was startled by a brief announcement in the papers, that this vault or cellar, or whatever it may be, had been lit with gas, and was being shown as an exhibition! Most people thought it was a hoax, or did not believe it; it seemed too monstrous that such a thing should occur in a Christian city. But a police report of Wednesday last explains the mystery. It appears that Mr. Walker, the surgeon, who has connected his name with the opposition to burial in cities, has, by some means unexplained, got possession of the vault of this Enon Chapel or dancing-room, for we believe it is or has been both, and in order to convince an incredulous public, that in his speeches and pamphlets he had not exceeded, nor even equalled, the truth, he hit on the singular expedient of exhibiting the place "in which there are hundreds of coffins containing heaps of bones," with all its repulsive horrors. So the gas was turned on, and a crowd of morbid-minded people were admitted daily, "by tickets," procured at Mr. Walker's residence. The crowd became so great, and the nuisance so flagrant and scandalous, that the Churchwardens of St. Clement's Danes interfered, and the result was the compelling Mr. Walker to furnish an explanation of the affair at Bow-street.

That explanation was not wholly satisfactory; at best it proved excessive want of judgment on the part of Mr. Walker, in the mode he took of converting the public. The Churchwardens could "not exactly" say that money was taken for the tickets to view the shocking sight; but, it seems, money was received in the manner of a collection; "each person put down what he pleased, it being asked for on leaving the vaults." This money, Mr. Walker said, was "to be applied to the decent interment of the bodies"—as soon as the exhibition was closed, we presume. Acquitting Mr. Walker entirely of mercenary motives, the excessive folly of the proceeding remains, and will damage the influence he had acquired. He says he only wanted "to afford the public a practical proof of a circumstance, however abominable, they could not give credit to did they not see it." It is those who have the power of suppressing such a disgusting den, whom it was important to convince, and that had been done. The purchasers of the Holborn Estate had undertaken "to remove from the vaults under the chapel the several coffins to a more convenient burying-ground, with the intention of converting the chapel into an infant school; but, interested persons, having obtained possession of the vaults, prevented such a laudable object being carried into effect."

Why, the very moment there was the possibility of removing such an evil, it ought to have been seized. But, to keep it open for the purpose of converting the public, on the "seeing is believing" principle, was a shameful outrage on health, feeling, and decency; it was, as Mr. Jardine truly remarked, as great an abuse as the evil it was meant to expose. The Magistrate admitted Mr. Walker's "laudable motives;" but the case wears an unfortunate appearance. And the conclusion was unsatisfactory: all that was promised was "a limitation of the number of persons to be admitted to the vaults in future." This must not be; the disgusting exhibition must be stopped at once, and crushed out of existence. Who does this most filthy hole belong to? What is the nature of the holding, that it can both excite public indignation, and defy it; first, by crowding and packing it with the dead, and then making their decay a spectacle to the diseased curiosity of the living? In the name of all that is sacred and decent, is there no authority that can shut its doors, and say, this shall not be? We do implore the Government to consider this part of the subject. There are many more Enon Chapels, and opening the "chambers of death" may prove a new field of speculation: there are plenty of wretches who would have no scruple in working it. If something is not done to check it, we may expect to see advertising carts parading the "immense attraction" of brilliantly illuminated vaults, and bodies in all stages of corruption, from the skeleton to the corpse yet "festering in its shroud"—with a brass band to enliven the amusement!

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock. The Hon. Captain DUNCOMBE took the oaths and subscribed the parliamentary roll.

Mr. STURTT presented several returns from the Office of Commissioners of Railways. Petitions were presented by different members in favour of the claims of the Rajah of Satara.

Several petitions were presented against the admission of Jews into Parliament. Mr. WAXLEY presented a petition from Lucy Williams, landlady of the Coach and Horses, public house, Drury-lane, complaining of a conviction of Mr. Jardine, finding her for selling a small quantity of spirituous liquor before one o'clock on a Sunday morning. The petitioner prayed that the House would appoint a Select Committee to make inquiries into the case, as it was one materially affecting the interests of the whole body of licensed victuallers.

ENGLAND AND ROME.—Sir R. INGLES asked Viscount Palmerston whether there was any truth in the report that a convention had been signed at Rome by the Earl of Minto, Lord Privy Seal, on the part of her Majesty, with any authority of the See of Rome?—Lord PALMERSTON said it was well known that his noble friend the Earl of Minto had been for some time in Rome, but he was not residing there in any public or official capacity. (Hear.) His noble friend was not invested with any powers or authority to negotiate with or to enter into any convention with the Court of Rome. (Hear.)

THE JEWS.—In answer to a question by Mr. GLADSTONE, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, his noble friend Lord John Russell certainly intended to bring in the bill of which he had given notice for removing the civil disabilities affecting the Jews on the day he had mentioned, viz., Thursday, the 16th inst. He believed the subject would be brought forward on that day.

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.—Lord G. BENTINCK asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to postpone the nomination of the Committee to inquire into the causes of the recent commercial distress until next week.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he had no objection to postpone the motion until Monday, but he was anxious that no unnecessary delay should take place in prosecuting the inquiry. The appointment of the Committee was then postponed until Monday.

THE BUDGET.—In answer to a question from Mr. EWART, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he would state his views on the question of taxation when he brought forward the budget.—Mr. HUMPHREY: Can the right hon. gentleman inform the House when he intends to bring forward the financial statement? (Hear.)—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: I can only give a general answer. It will be after the Christmas recess. ("Hear," and laughter.)

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—We are happy to state that the health of Lord John Russell is so much improved that his Lordship will be soon able to resume his Parliamentary and official duties. His Lordship was much better yesterday. Lady Russell is convalescent.

It is with much pleasure we are enabled to announce that the Duchess of Richmond's illness has greatly abated, and that her Grace is now considered in a state of progressive convalescence by her medical attendant.

MR. THOMAS FREDERICK ELLIOTT, the senior Commissioner of the Colonial Land and Emigration Board, has been appointed Joint-Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, with Mr. Merivale. Mr. Murdoch, who has been appointed a Commissioner in the place of Mr. Elliott, has been one of the senior clerks in the Colonial Office.

THE ADMIRALTY.—We understand that Captain Alexander Milne, of the *St. Vincent*, son of the late distinguished flag-officer, Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B., who was second in command at the Battle of Algiers, will be the new Lord of the Admiralty, in room of Rear-Admiral Prescott, C.B., who has been appointed to succeed the late Rear-Admiral Shirreff as Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard.

CONFIRMATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—The election of Dr. Musgrave, late Bishop of Hereford, to the Archbishopric of York, was confirmed yesterday (Friday) by Royal Commission, in St. James's Church, Piccadilly. The Commissioners were the Bishops of Winchester, Exeter, Salisbury, Chichester, Ely, and St. Asaph. The ceremony immediately followed the reading of morning prayers. The confirmation was declared by the Bishop of Winchester, who having directed any opponents of the election to be called, and none appearing, pronounced all such contumacious; and having received the certificate of the Archbishop's election by the Dean and Chapter of York, he duly confirmed the same by the authority of the Queen's letter. The new Archbishop then took the proper oaths and retired with the Commissioners.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURE AND BRITISH INDUSTRY.—On Thursday, the annual meeting of this Society was held at the offices, 17, Old Bond-street, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee on the present condition of the Society. His Grace the Duke of Richmond presided. Amongst the noblemen and gentlemen present were Lord Ingestre, M.P.; Mr. Stafford, M.P.; Mr. Cayley, M.P.; Mr. C. N. Newdegate, M.P.; Hon. H. Wilson; Rev. J. Linton; Messrs. Bell, Baker, Jonas, Warsop, Wood, Holding, Neave, Thomas, Stunt, Claydon, &c.—The Chairman opened the proceedings by calling upon Mr. A. Stafford, M.P., to read the report, which, having been agreed to, the noble Chairman proposed the appointment of a Sub-Committee to carry out that part of the report which states, "that it is desirable that a Committee should be appointed for the purpose of considering the question of tenant-right." Mr. Newdegate, M.P., seconded the motion.—Mr. Jonas did not think that six months' notice was sufficient for a tenant; it ought to be twelve.—Mr. Cayley, M.P., said, on his estate he found a difficulty in getting tenants to take a lease; they told him that they would rather trust to him than to a lease. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and the resolution was adopted; after which, a vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

A LEGACY of £25,000 has been left to the medical department of University College, London, by the late Dr. Holme, of Manchester.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *National* announces that the Reform dinner to be given by the electors of the 14th arrondissement, and to the subscription-list of which above one thousand names have been already attached, cannot take place in Paris, in consequence of difficulties raised by the Government. The dinner is to be given on the 14th inst., at St. Denis. M. Ferdinand de Lasteysie, the deputy for the arrondissement, is to preside; and amongst the guests who have accepted invitations are to be found the names of Dupont (de l'Eure), Arago, Marie, Garnier Pages, Barrot, Lamartine, Duvergier de Hauranne, Lherbette Lasteysie the elder.

SPAIN.

On the 2nd inst., the discussion on the Address in answer to the Royal Speech, was brought to a close after the delivery of a brilliant speech by M. Olazaga, when the Address was carried by a majority of 124 to 46.

ITALY.

Two ships of the line, two frigates, and a steamer, belonging to the English squadron, commanded by Admiral Parker, arrived at Leghorn on the 27th ult. The *Florence Gazette* announces that several cases presenting all the symptoms of Asiatic cholera had manifested themselves at Venice and in the island of Palma.

SWITZERLAND.

M. Bois le Comte, the French Ambassador at Berne, presented, on the 2nd inst., to the President, the note which was prepared in common by the Great Powers, on the subject of the affairs of Switzerland.

The Austrian Minister has also presented a similar note to that of the French Government.

M. Bois le Comte is said to have sent in his resignation.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

THE REVOLTING EXHIBITION AT ENON CHAPEL, CLEMENT'S-LANE.—On Monday, the churchwardens of St. Clement Danes parish waited on Mr. Jardine, requesting his interference in putting a stop to an exhibition of a very offensive nature at Enon Chapel. They stated that the premises under the chapel, in which there are hundreds of coffins, containing heaps of bones, have lately been thrown open for the inspection of the public, and crowds of persons hourly congregate to view what they considered ought to be held more sacred. They were at a loss to know what motive Mr. Walker, a surgeon, of Drury-lane, could have in exposing such a nuisance.—Mr. Jardine: Does Mr. Walker take money to admit persons into the vaults to view the bodies?—Applicants: Not exactly, but tickets can be procured at his house.—Mr. Jardine having promised to use every exertion in checking the nuisance, the applicants left the Court.—Mr. Walker shortly after came into the Court, and said that the statements made in his absence were substantially correct. No force of language could convey any idea of the extent of the abomination: the ex-minister of the place actually realised the sum of £951 in six years by the nominal interment of dead bodies in a space measuring 59 feet by 29 in width. The money received from the persons visiting the place was to be applied to the decent interment of the bodies. He assured the Court that he should devote his attention to the limiting the number of persons admitted to the vaults in future.

THE RECENT GALES.—The severe gale in the Channel on Saturday and Sunday last, has been attended in several instances with shipwreck and a loss of life that, it is feared, will be found to be considerable. On Saturday night a vessel was lost on the Goodwin Sands, no tidings of the crew. On the same night, in Pevensy Bay, the *Addolorato*, of and from Naples, which had sailed from the Thames on the Thursday previous, with a miscellaneous cargo, became unmanageable, and drove ashore. Nine of the crew perished, and three men and a boy came ashore on a raft and were saved. The vessel and cargo are completely lost, and the former has gone to pieces. At Shoreham the gale was severely felt. At one period it almost could be said to have raged with the violence of a hurricane. To the northward of the Nore several losses are reported. About seven o'clock on Sunday morning, the master of the *Diligence*, belonging to Brighton, near Wivenhoe, despatched two vessels which had foundered in the Swin, about half a mile from each other, on the south side of the Gunfleet, midway between the beacon and the south-west buoy; one, to all appearance, was a large, and the other a three-masted vessel. Farther northward on the Gunfleet were wrecked two other vessels—namely, the *Albion*, from Sunderland, and the *Bridgelm*; both crews were saved.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty and the Prince take their usual early walk each morning in the vicinity of the Palace.

On Saturday, Viscount Palmerston arrived at the palace in the afternoon, on a visit to the Queen. His Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen also arrived in the evening, from town, on a visit to her Majesty. The Royal dinner party included His Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, Viscount Palmerston, and Sir James Clark.

On Sunday, the Royal Children took airings in the forenoon. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite attended Divine service during the morning. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

Monday, Sir James Clark left for town. The Chevalier Bunsen, Prussian Minister, Viscount Palmerston, and the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay also left the Palace.

Tuesday, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Palace at two o'clock in the afternoon, on a visit to the Queen, from her residence, Frogmore House, near Windsor. Her Royal Highness was attended by her Lady in Waiting and Sir George Comper, Bart. The Royal Duchess crossed from Gosport in the *Fairy*. The Royal Children took an airing in a carriage.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Thursday (last week), at three o'clock in the afternoon, in the parish church of Wickmore, Norfolk, by special license, was solemnised the marriage of Reginald Henry Nevill, Esq., to the Lady Dorothy Fanny Walpole, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Orford.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

Dec. 8.

At a Congregation holden this day the following degrees were conferred:—M.A.—Barry Gilling, John Harries Thomas, Algernon Wodehouse, Grand Comptroller, St. John's College. B.A.—Thomas Inman, Queen's College; James Burrows, Magdalen College. At the same Congregation a grace passed the Senate to authorise the admittance of John Dawson Gibson, B.A. (of Trinity College) to the degree of B.A. by Royal mandate.

Dr. HAMPTON.—An attempt which has been made to get up a petition to her Majesty, deprecating of the appointment of this Divine to the see of Hereford, has failed, the Vice-Chancellor and Council having refused to entertain it.

ADDRESS TO BISHOP MUSGRAVE.—An address has been voted by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford to Bishop Musgrave, on the occasion of his elevation to the Archbishopric of York. The address was presented on the 29th ult., and is expressive of the sense entertained by the Dean and Chapter of the fitness of Bishop Musgrave for the high trust that has been imposed upon him, and of their joy at his elevation—tempered only by the sorrow they cannot but feel at the loss of the diocese of Hereford is likely to experience at his removal from the Bishopric. Bishop Musgrave, in his reply to the address, thanks the Dean and Chapter cordially for the affectionate address presented by them, and expresses the conviction he feels, that the successful and happy administration of the diocese is due to the efforts less of himself than of those placed under him; and while he enters upon the higher sphere of action to which God has called him, he shall ever look back to the period of his life when he occupied the see of Hereford, with mingled pleasure and regret.

IRELAND.

MR. A. STAFFORD, M.P.—The *Tipperary Vindicator* says:—"There is no truth in the statement reported to have been made by the above gentleman in the House of Commons, that no one could be found to procure medical aid for Mr. Bayly, the fact being that a man named Mara, exhausted from want, volunteered his services, and went for Dr. O'Neill Quin."

REFEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting was held as usual on Monday. A letter was read from Mr. John O'Connell, calling for an expression of public opinion on the course he had taken regarding the Coercion Bill in the House of Commons, and enclosing his own subscription of £10 towards the fund for defending the return of Mr. Reynolds for the city of Dublin. The rent for the week was £40.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR AT CORK.—On Wednesday, as the *Juvena* steamer came up to the quay at Cork, a Mr. Hardy sprang on board, and violently assaulted Captain Bunbury, of the 67th Regiment, by striking him across the face with a cane. The bystanders, who were all amazement, interfered, and, after a deal of abusive epithets heaped upon the gallant captain by his assailant, the parties retired. Informations having been lodged with the Mayor, to the effect that a duel was apprehended, Captain Bunbury and Mr. Hardy were arrested and compelled to enter into securities to keep the peace. The cause of the assault was said to be the non-fulfilment of a marriage-engagement made by Captain Bunbury, to Mr. Hardy's sister.—Major-General Bunbury, father of Captain Bunbury has published the following explanatory statement:—"The engagement of Captain Bunbury with the young lady in question was broken off by me, for the simple reason that my son had no money of his own, I had none to give him, and the lady had none. The result of the breach was, that abusive language was made use of towards him in a certain letter, written by a relation of the lady to the commanding officer of his regiment. Immediately Captain Bunbury became acquainted with the letter, he returned to Cork (although still on leave), to require and make such explanation as was due; the offensive expressions were withdrawn in writing, all parties expressed themselves satisfied, and there was an end of the matter. The facts of the assault on board the packet are, simply, that a very young man, a brother of the young lady, taking advantage of the bustle of the passengers disembarking, and of Captain Bunbury having both hands engaged with his luggage, struck him, and having done so left the packet. The account of the assault reached the Mayor, who, before Captain Bunbury had any opportunity of taking proceedings against his assailant, had him arrested, and bound over in heavy recognisances to keep the peace, &c.—T. BUNBURY, Major-General."

PORTIONS of the country still continue in a very disturbed state.

DARING OUTRAGE.—The house of a farmer named Heffernan, at Ballysheehan, near Newpark, Tipperary, was attacked by a party of three men recently, who attempted to force an entrance, but without success. They then proceeded to fire several shots through the door and windows, and one of the ruffians endeavoured to get into the house through a window, but when he had half his body in he was struck by a servant man on the head with a pot rack. His comrades then, seeing his perilous position, and the likelihood of his being captured, dragged him out and carried him off in a dying state. The objects of this daring outrage were, to rob Heffernan of his rent, amounting to £120, which he was to have paid next day, and to get possession of his fire arms, in both of which they were fortunately frustrated.

THE KILKENNY FORGERY CASE.—The case of "The Trustees of Evans's Charity against the Bank of Ireland," was tried on Friday, in the Court of Queen's Bench. It was an action to recover the sum of £9300 Government stock, which had been invested in the joint names of the trustees of "Evans's Charities," and which had been transferred to other parties without their authority, by means of forged powers of attorney, presented to the Bank by the trustees' late secretary, William Grace, who has since been convicted of forgery. Upon the trial of Grace, the Bank produced certain powers of attorney, under which the transfers were made. It had been urged on his behalf that the seal affixed to the power of attorney was the common seal of the trustees; and that, inasmuch as he had not put the names of any of the trustees to these documents, he was not guilty, and should therefore be acquitted; but the Court decided that the affixing of the seal amounted to forgery, and he was accordingly convicted. Under these circumstances the trustees called on the Bank of Ireland, which they considered had acted without due caution or inquiry upon forged powers of attorney, to replace the names of the trustees on the books as the owners of the stock, or otherwise make good the amount to them. The Jury found for the defendants, with 6d. costs, regarding the trustees as guilty of neglect, and acquitting the Bank of all want of caution.

MURDER OF FOUR CHILDREN BY THEIR MOTHER, AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

BATH, Wednesday Night.—A most horrible tragedy has taken place in this city in the course of the afternoon, which has necessarily produced the deepest sensation, a wretched woman having cut the throats of four of her children, and then despatched her own life by the same dreadful means. The unhappy creature is the wife of a jobbing brewer, named Kidout, occupying a small cottage adjacent to the Bradford canal-boat station. The husband had been absent the whole day, being at work brewing in a neighbouring public-house. A female named Sears, residing in an adjoining cottage, not having seen Mrs. Kidout or the children during the day, went to their dwelling for the purpose of making some inquiries about them, but on attempting to open the door, found it was locked. On entry having been obtained, the wretched woman was found lying on the floor steeped in her own blood.

In an adjoining room were the lifeless bodies of four children, forming the family. Their heads were nearly severed from their bodies. A tub was standing in the room almost full of blood, evidently showing that the wretched mother, on making incisions in their throats, held their wounds over the tub to allow the blood to flow into it until life was extinct. The youngest child was an infant nine months old, and the eldest about six years of age. One of them was found with his legs partly hanging over the step leading to the bed-room, as if he had struggled to escape.

The unhappy woman had been subject to frequent fits of insanity; but she had not been put under any restraint.

The inquests were held on Thursday, before Mr. A. H. English, Coroner, at the Crown Tavern, Bathwick, and were taken on the mother, Jane Kidout, and the four children, Fanny, George, William John, and Mark Kidout. The evidence adduced bear out the facts given above, and proved, in addition, that the mother had been suffering under melancholia, and that, about two months since, she took her children to the water side, with the determination of destroying them and herself, but was deterred by their cries. The Jury, in the cases of the children, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the mother; and in that of the mother, a verdict of destroyed herself during temporary insanity.

THE MURDER AND ROBBERY OF MR. BELLCHAMBERS.—The prisoners, Thomas Sale, Thomas Doyle, George McCoy, and John Davis, were on Thursday committed from Westminster Police Court, for trial on the above charge. Lloyd, against whom the evidence was not corroborative, was discharged, but, on leaving the body of the court, was immediately taken into custody on the Coroner's warrant.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been stormy, very squally, and a heavy gale of wind from the S.W., has been blowing for a long time. The reading of the barometer has been remarkably low, and there has been a considerable change of temperature.

The following are some particulars of each day:—

Friday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, and rain was falling from 3h. p.m., till the end of the day; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the temperature of the air was high, its average was 48°. Rain fell to the depth of one-fifth of an inch. Saturday, the sky was mostly free from cloud till morning, and it was chiefly covered by cloud after noon. Rain was falling occasionally during the evening, and with that which fell during the night, amounted to four-tenths of an inch in depth. A gale of wind began to blow in the evening from the S.W., and at times the gusts were heavy; the average temperature of the air for the day was 46°. Sunday, the gale of wind continued with more or less violence all day, and the readings of the barometer, which decreased nearly half an inch on Saturday, continued to decrease all day, and at midnight the reading was 29in. 3; the sky was variable in appearance till 11h. A.M.; and after this time it was cloudless, and continued so till nearly midnight, at which time the reading of a thermometer was 37°, and which afterwards increased; the average temperature for the day was 42°. Monday, the reading of the barometer continued to decline all day, and at midnight its reading was 28in. 4. The gale of wind continued, blowing hard from the S.W. and the S.S.W.; there were frequent heavy and prolonged gusts; the sky was mostly clouded till 4h. p.m.; the evening was clear. From 6h. p.m. till midnight a great deal of lightning was seen in the E., S., and W., near the horizon; the sky was squally; and its average temperature was 47°. Tuesday, the reading of the barometer at about 2h. A.M. was 28in. 3—its lowest reading; and after this time it began to increase. (This reading is less than any since that in the memorable storm of January 13, 1843.) The morning was stormy, there were frequent squalls, and the wind blew strongly from the S.W. The sky continued nearly covered by cloud all day, and the wind subsided towards the evening; the day was cold; its average temperature was 40°. Wednesday, the sky was mostly cloudless till the evening; the wind was S.W.; the barometer reading reached 29in. early in the morning, and it was 29in. 6 at about noon; the day was very cold; its average temperature was 36½°; at 8h. p.m. the reading of the thermometer was 31½°; it began to increase by 9h. p.m., and at midnight it was 39°, and it continued to increase throughout the night; and at 7h. A.M. on Thursday it was 50°. Thursday, the sky was clouded all day; the wind was blowing strongly from the S. early in the morning, and some rain fell; the direction of the wind was S.W.; at noon the reading of the thermometer was 55°, being 23½° higher than it was the preceding evening, and the average temperature for the day was 49°, and that for the week was 44½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

	Dec. 3	the highest during the day was 56½ deg., and the lowest was 40 deg.
Friday, Dec. 4	51	41½
Saturday, Dec. 5	47	37
Sunday, Dec. 6	53	41
Monday, Dec. 7	44	36½
Tuesday, Dec. 8	47½	41
Wednesday, Dec. 9	54	41
Thursday, Dec. 10	57	41

The reading of the barometer this week has been lower, as stated above, than any reading since January 13, 1843. In the remarks on this storm by Mr. Glaisher, (see "Greenwich Magnetical and Meteorological Observations for 1843," p. 266), are the following notes on the low reading of barometers:—"On January 13th, at 0h. 53m. p.m., the minimum reading took place, being 28in. 096, a reading lower than has been registered at the Observatory since 1821, December 25, at 5h. A.M.; when its reading was 27in. 89, as registered in the Greenwich Observations. The previous instances at Greenwich, in which these low readings seem to have been approached, are in 1783, on March 6th, when, at the meridian passage of the sun, the reading was 27in. 22; and at 2h. 35m. afterwards, at the meridian passage of the moon, it was 28in. 27. The next instance was in 1809, on December 17th, at 9h. p.m., when, at the meridian passage of the moon, the reading was 28in. 20. In Dr. Maskelyne's MS., Meteorological Observations at noon the next day, December 18th, the reading recorded was 28in. 35. The next case is in Mr. Pond's MS., Meteorological Observations in 1824, on November 23d, at 2h. p.m., when the reading was 28in. 37."

Blackheath, Thursday, Dec. 9.

J. G.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE CHOLERA.—The Asiatic cholera, as predicted in 1832, has never quite left this island. In a mitigated form it has still presented itself here and there as if to warn us of the liabilities we were under. The epidemic now raging is said, on good grounds, to be sometimes the precursor of cholera; as if either the "influenza" paved the way for the attacks of a still more serious foe, or the same conditions which induced the one brought on the other. It has not, indeed, usually or frequently preceded the cholera, but it has at least once; and the cholera is now known to be advancing towards us across the continent of Europe. We are informed that there have been several unmistakable cases in the metropolis during the past week. Should it appear we are about to be visited by a scourge which has this year affected Europe more by a remembrance of the past than by its actual inflictions, we do sincerely hope that no panic feelings will discredit the humanity of the British public, and weaken the precautionary efforts that ought forthwith to be made. For the wealthy, and healthy, and happy, the metropolis is as safe a place as any in these islands. The lady of fortune, in the midst of conservatories, gardens, lakes, and groves, is not more safe from the pest than in the dry and airy regions of the "West-end." In 1832 not a few died into danger, when they might have stayed at their posts in safety. But we do hope something will be done, and that in time, to check the approach of an insurmountable foe, which it is impossible to drive away when it has once gained a footing on the soil. Everybody must remember how belated and baffled we were in 1832. Fifteen years, half a generation, has passed, and are we now better prepared?—Times.

THE PREVAILING EPIDEMIC.—We regret to state that the influenza, so far from subsiding, is rather on the increase, owing, no doubt, to the unfavourable state of the weather. There has been considerable illness prevalent in the Royal Hospital, and in the Royal Military School, at Chelsea. In some cases the malady has proceeded from ward to ward in succession. As is characteristic of the malady, death appears to result only when the constitution has been previously debilitated, or when carelessness or neglect is exhibited.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Registrar-General's return for the week ending Saturday, the 4th inst., is big with the fate of 2454 inhabitants of the metropolis, and bears a melancholy testimony to the ravages of an epidemic which is not dreaded so much as cholera and other malignant forms of disease, only because it is not so fatal in proportion to the amount of sickness which is produced. This enormous amount of mortality exceeds the average by no less than 1408, or 134 per cent. The total number consists of 1141 males and 1313 females, and is thus distributed over three periods of life:—1012 under 15 years; 712 from 15 to 60 years of age; and 730 at 60 and upwards. The following summary of returns for the last three weeks exhibits the principal causes of mortality and the rapid progress of the prevailing disease:—

	Weeks ending			Weekly Average of 5 yrs.
	Nov. 20.	Nov. 27.	Dec. 4.	
Total causes	1086	1677	2454	1046
Epidemic diseases	344	415	638	211
Diseases of the brain	132	174	231	157
Diseases of the respiratory organs	293	634	994	333
Diseases of the digestive organs	86	96	113	74
Measles	76	96	89	36
Scarlatina	69	49	63	44
Hoping-cough	24	44	65	32
Fever	92	91	136	38
Influenza	4	36	198	3
Bronchitis	61	196	343	39
Pneumonia	95	170	306	109
Total of last three diseases	160	402	847	151

The last total, namely 847, does not vary much from the highest amount which the weekly mortality from the same epidemic reached in 1833.

ANTIQUITY OF THE INFLUENZA.—Of this now universally prevailing malady we have the following account, in a letter from Randolph, the English Ambassador at the Court of Mary Queen of Scots, to Cecil (afterwards Lord Burghley), dated Edinburgh, 30th November, 1562:—"May it please your honour. Immediately upon the Queen's arrival here, she fell acquainted with a new disease that is common in this town, called The New Acquaintance, which passed, also, through her whole Court, neither sparing lord, lady, nor damsel, not so much as either French or English. It is a pain in their heads that have it, and a soreness in their stomachs, with a great cough: it remaineth with some longer, with others shorter time, as it findeth apt bodies for the nature of the disease. The Queen kept her bed six days: there was no appearance of danger, nor many that die of the disease, except some old folks. My Lord of Murray is now presently in it; and I am ashamed to say that I have been free of it, seeing it seeketh acquaintance at all men's hands." The letter is printed at pp. 105-7 of the "Selections from Unpublished Manuscripts, illustrating the Reign of Mary Queen of Scotland," presented to the Mansland Club, in the year 1837, by the late Mr. Kirkman Finlay, of Castle Toward.

SALE OF VALUABLE ENGRAVINGS.—On Tuesday, Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, of Wellington-street, Strand, concluded a sale of a valuable collection of engravings. The value of the collection may be estimated by the following items:—"The Marriage of the Virgin," by Raffaele, engraved by Longhi, £54; "The Madonna di Santo Sisto," engraved by Muller, a fine proof, £33; "The Little Gardeners," by Mandel, superb autograph proof, £17; "Sybilla Camas," by Prieri, proof, by Perelli, £12 12s; "The Virgin in Glory," after Murillo, by Prieri, proof before letters, £12 15s. The whole of the engravings were in the finest state, and the prices obtained for them remarkably high. The sale realised near £600.

ELECTION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

On Wednesday, December 1st, in pursuance of her Majesty's writ of *congé d'élire*, the Election of the new Archbishop of York took place in the glorious Minster, which was crowded by the good citizens of York, to witness a ceremony the more interesting from the length of time which has elapsed since the last election. The brilliancy of the day added to the picturesqueness of the scene; the clear sunlight streaming in through the richly storied windows—

"diamonded with panes of quaint device, Innumerable of stains and splendid dyes, As are the tiger-moth's deep damask'd wings"—
(KEATS)
and tinting pillar, arch, and pinnacle, with their "thousand herald-ries, And twilight saints, and dim emblazonings."—

The Choir of the Cathedral was hung with black, in memorial of the late Archbishop; and on the throne and pulpit were the escutcheons of his armorial bearings.

As the hour of ten, the time appointed for the commencement of the Election, drew near, the choir was filled with spectators, all anxious to view the peculiar ceremonies incident upon the appointment of an Archbishop. At that hour, the members of the Chapter, preceded by the Vergers and choristers, entered the choir; and, on taking their seats in the stalls, the service was commenced.

In the absence of the Dean, the Rev. W. H. Dixon, Canon in Residence, officiated as President; and, besides him, the following members of the Chapter were present:—The Ven. Stephen Creyke (Archdeacon of York), the Ven. Edward Charton (Archdeacon of Cleveland), the Rev. C. Hawkins (Canon Residentiary), the Rev. C. Johnstone (Canon Residentiary), the Rev. Canon Coates, the Rev. Canon Cooke, the Rev. Canon Trevor, the Rev. Canon G. Dixon, the Rev. Canon Croft, the Hon. and Rev. Canon Duncombe, the Rev. Canon Hotham, the Rev. Canon Barnes, the Rev. Canon Wrightson, and the Rev. Canon Sharpe.

The Vicars Choral present were—The Rev. Dr. Stedman, the Rev. W. Bulmer, the Rev. E. J. Raines, the Rev. W. H. Oldfield, and the Rev. W. H. Metcalfe, who officiated at the Lectern.

The Litany was first chanted; and then the hymn, "Come, Holy Ghost," was sung, the noble organ pouring forth its rich melody: at the conclusion of the hymn, the Chapter left the Choir, in procession, as they entered it, and proceeded to the Chapter House, and a general and somewhat hurried move of the congregation towards the same place instantly followed. The scene in the Chapter House was extremely striking. The apartment itself, an octagonal one, having a lofty groined roof, richly painted, and seven exquisitely beautiful stained glass windows, is, perhaps, one of the finest rooms of the kind in England; and, having been carefully restored within a few years, and a rich

pavement of encaustic tiles laid down, it has an air of completeness and finish highly gratifying to the sight.

On the present occasion, a table covered with black cloth, was placed at the side of the octagon facing the doorway, and on it, pens and ink, and two candles; and an old-fashioned chair was placed behind it, as a throne for the President. At either end of the table was a seat for the members of the Chapter.

The Chapter once more, marshalled as at first, proceeded to the Chapter House, when the necessary instruments were publicly read, and decreed to be sealed; and the Chapter having adjourned to the vestry for that purpose, they were then sealed with the common seal; and thus terminated the ceremonial observed in electing the Archbishop of York.

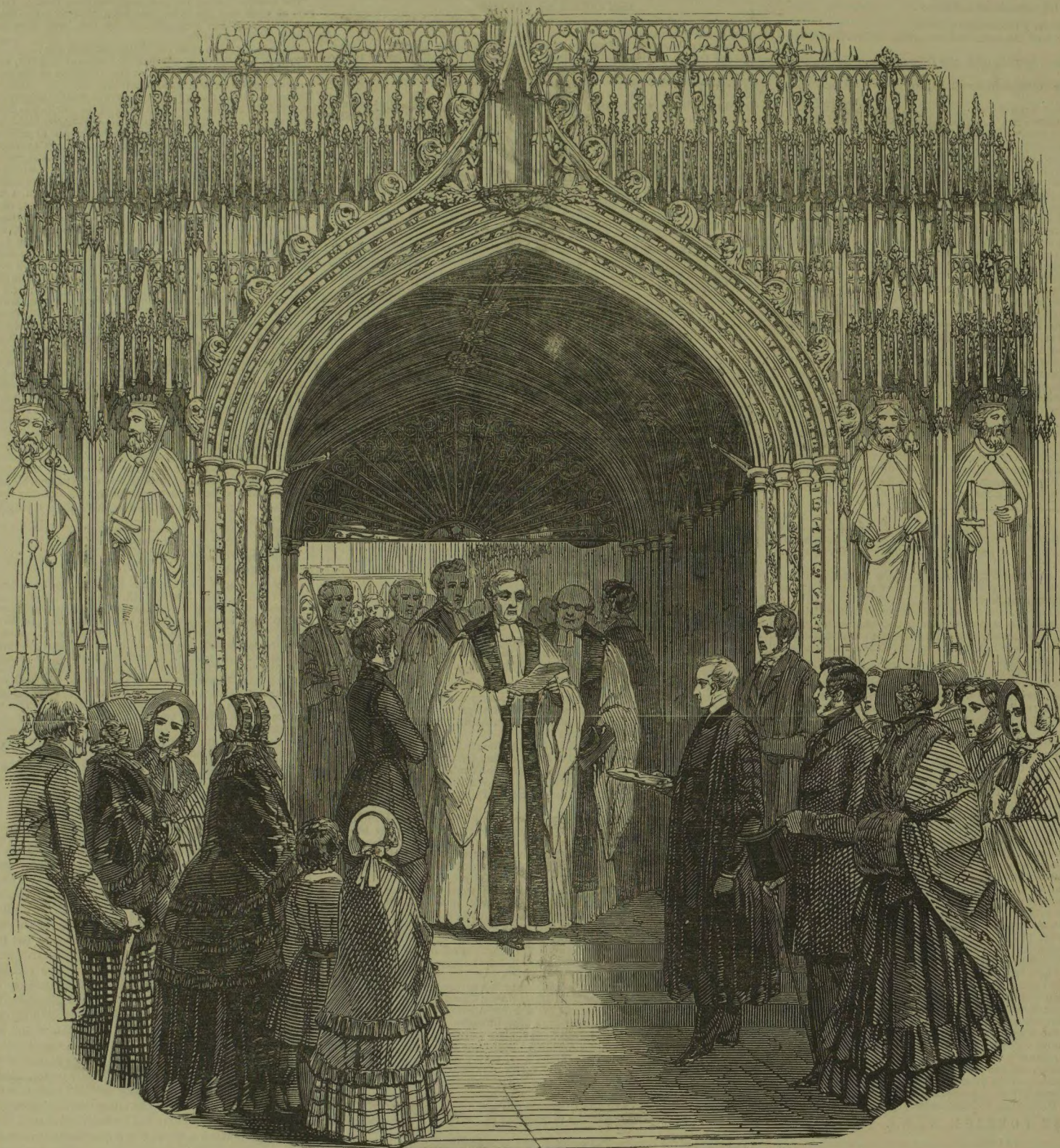
After the Election, the bells of the Minster rang out a merry peal.

Barriers, covered with black cloth, were erected so as to form a passage for the Chapter to the table, and yet to allow room for the great number of spectators who thronged into the body of the Chapter House. Many persons ascended to the narrow gallery formed by the stone canopies, to the arcade round the room, and thence obtained an excellent view of the whole scene.

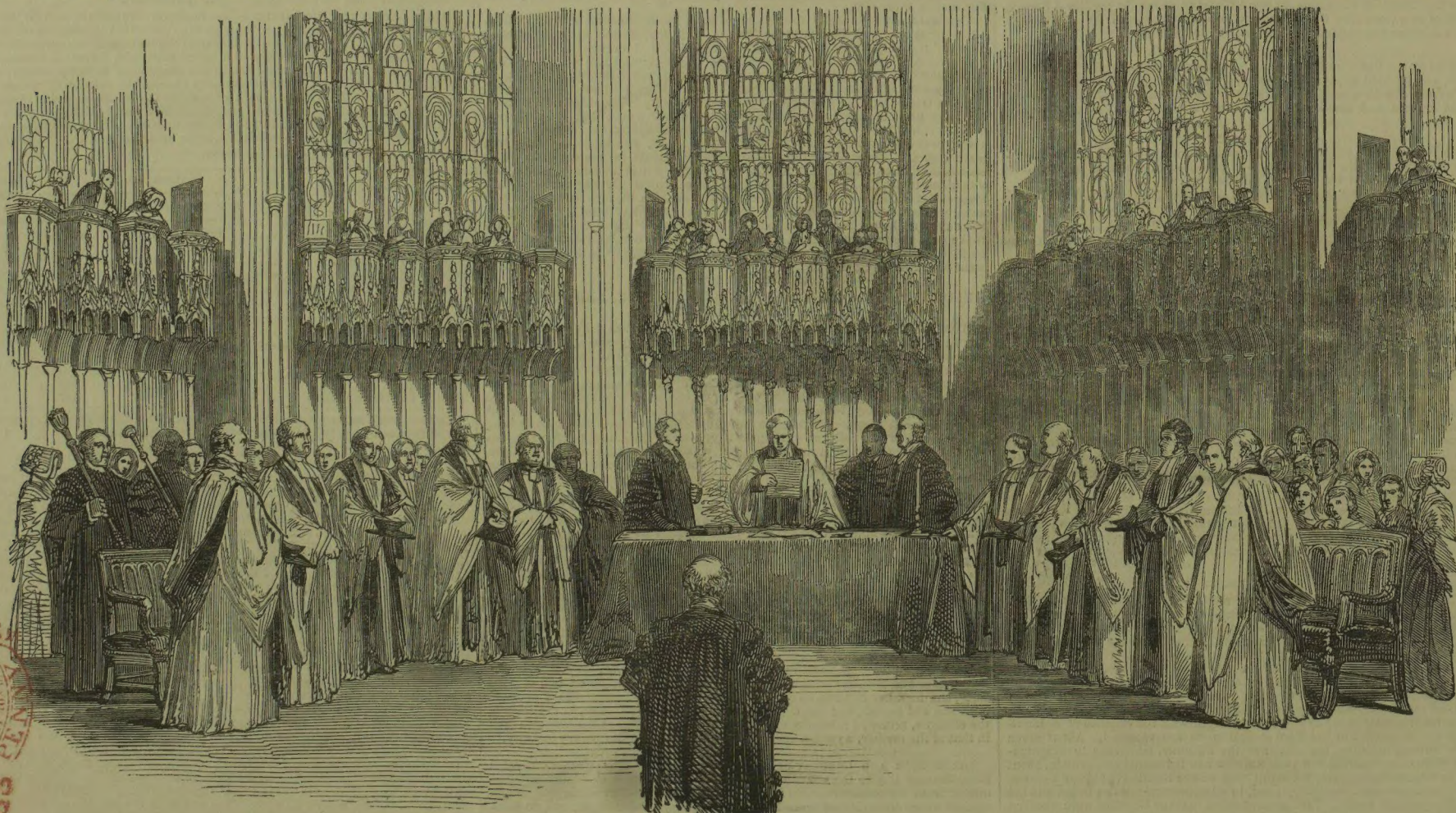
On entering the Chapter House, the members of the Chapter took their places on either side of the table, the President at the table, the Vicars Choral and Choristers standing behind; and then the formal proceedings of the day were begun by the Apparitor showing the citations, and making oath of their due execution. The Apparitor next went to the door of the Chapter House, and summoned the members of the Chapter, and those not present were pronounced contumacious by the President. These preliminaries having been gone through, Mr. C. A. Threlton, the Registrar, read the writ of *congé d'élire*, and the Queen's letter to the Dean and Chapter, recommending the Right Rev. Dr. Musgrave, to be by them elected to the vacant Archiepiscopal See of St. Peter's at York. The President, in obedience to the Queen's then proposed Dr. Musgrave, and the Chapter having signified their acquiescence by holding up of hands, this consent was duly set forth in writing, read, and signed by the President. The election thus made, the members left the Chapter House in procession as they entered, and went to the nave of the Cathedral, where the President read aloud the statement of the Election, and all again returned to the Chapter House.

It was then ordered that the Election be signed and certified to the Queen and Archbishop elect, and Proctors were appointed for that purpose.

A procession was then again formed, and the Chapter proceeded to the choir; and, as they entered under the magnificent arch of the organ screen, they halted, and the President, turning towards the spectators assembled in the nave, read or published the Election again. When the members of the Chapter had taken their seats in the stalls, the service was resumed, and the "Te Deum" (from Nares, in F) was sung, the President giving out the first words, after which, he read the prayers for the Queen and Clergy, which terminated the service.



THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHAPTER PUBLISHING THE ELECTION OF THE ARCHBISHOP AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE CHOIR.



THE ELECTION IN THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW.



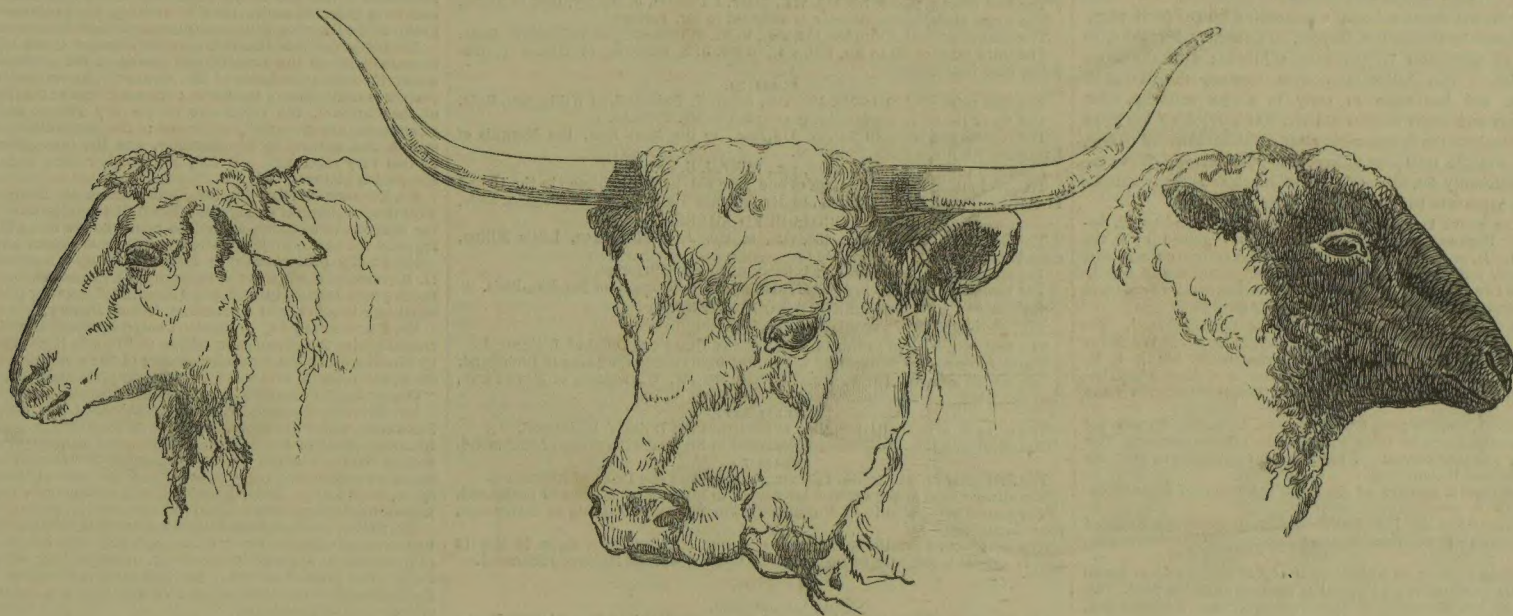
MR. FOLJAMBE'S SOUTHDOWN.—EXTRA STOCK.—SILVER MEDAL.

MR. HITCHMAN'S CROSS-BRED SHEEP.—1ST PRIZE, £10.—CLASS XII.

This annual exhibition commenced on Wednesday; when the wintry and out-of-season quiet of Baker-street was broken by the incessant arrival of visitors of every grade—from the nobleman in his coroneted carriage to the plebeian in a "threepenny omnibus."

The Cattle Show," as it is termed *par excellence*, may be regarded as a sort of agricultural carnival, in which thousands of landed proprietors and graziers are interested; independent of which, the in-dwellers of our vast metropolis consider it as a special "sight," doubtless, in association with the supply of the two hundred and eighty millions of pounds of animal food the annual consumption of "the modern Babylon."

The Smithfield Club, as many of our readers are, doubtless, aware, "consists of noblemen and gentlemen, of extensive landed possessions; and was established at the close of the last century, when the improvement of the rural arts was looked upon as a patriotic duty." The Annual Show of prize cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., takes place a fortnight previous to Christmas; so that the sight has a



LEICESTER.

HEREFORD.

SOUTHDOWN.

sort of seasonable and domestic attraction—fat oxen and Christmas cheer being closely associated in the minds of the English people; though "the roast beef of old England" can boast but of two centuries' antiquity.

However, the Smithfield Club is an institution of the last fifty years, when Agricultural Societies first became the fashion of the day. The Exhibition was originally held in a close yard in Goswell-street; but, some seven or eight

years since, it was appointed to take place at the Horse Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square; better known to the miscellaneous public as the *locus in quo* of Madame Tussaud's waxen galaxy. The removal was, at first, considered injudicious; but, it has, unquestionably, heightened the respectability as well as the number of the visitors; and has thus made the Exhibition of general, instead of class interest. In our Journal we have chronicled and illustrated the wonders of

the Show of the last five years: artistic ingenuity has given to each an individual attraction; and our annual placard of the painted bull has, we trust, raised no expectation which the Number of the week has not fully realised; an interest which, it is inferred, characterises the present sheet.

The routine of the Show has been more than once described in our pages. The arrangements are very complete, and place the judgment of the Club Committee,



MR. SMITH'S.—1ST PRIZE, £20.—CLASS VIII.

MR. MANNING'S OX.—1ST PRIZE, £30.—CLASS II.—AND SILVER MEDAL.

and Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, the Honorary Secretary, in a very praiseworthy light. Preparation to the Exhibition, there are "reception days" for the Prizes, which are brought here from steam-boat wharves, and railway stations. We read of a late Show, "that the Scotch oxen had, in some cases, been brought by steam-boats a distance exceeding five hundred miles; and in nearly every case, the railways were made use of for both cattle and sheep, from all parts of England. Formerly, the animals were brought to London in vans, at a great expense, as the rate of travelling was necessarily slow." These advantages have been fully secured to the present Exhibition.

Science has thus, we see, done much to improve the Exhibition as regards conveyance of the objects; and we shall be enabled to prove how it has otherwise raised the character of the Show.

The improvement of the breeds of cattle and other stock, especially in diminution of cost, has now become a prime object with our farmers and graziers, to maintain their position above the continental markets. Formerly, *fatness* was regarded as the main object of the contest; and, many a prize medal has been bestowed for bulk, where it should have been conferred for excellence of breed. In time, the Smithfield Prize Cattle became butts for the wits of the day; and, your fat ox yielded many a fine subject for the pencil of Cruikshank, and other graphic humorists. Sometimes their vast size reminded one of Virgil's steer:

"His bulk too weighty for his thighs is grown,
And his unwieldy neck hangs drooping down."

How different, too, was the fare of your fattened ox from that of the poet's kine:

"he never sup'd in solemn state,
Nor undigested feasts did urge his fate;
Nor day to night luxuriously did join,
Nor surfeited on rich Campanian wine.
Simple his beverage, homely was his food;
The wholesome herbage and the running flood,
No dreadful dreams awak'd him with affright,
His pains by day secured his rest by night."

"Ridicule," which "is the itch of our age and climate," has, doubtless, had its weight in abating the error of breeding monster oxen; though, it is but fair to infer that the discussions of Liebig, Boussingault, R. D. Thompson, and other eminent chemists, on the dietaries best fitted for Cattle, have had their scientific share in contributing to this reform. "The science of breeding," says the *Times*, "must now take a more practically useful and economical direction, and Agricultural Societies will be much more advantageously employed in teaching the small farmer how to obtain certain given results with the least possible outlay, than in demonstrating, by means of their wealthier members, how much fat a monster ox can manage to live and groan under—without expiring."

"It must not, however, be supposed that," in the words of another contemporary, "the stimulus of prizes for bringing an animal into a state of unnecessary fatness is altogether a work of supererogation; but, the power of reaching this point is simply a test, showing the capacity of the breed for acquiring, at the least expense of food, and at the earliest age, such a useful marketable condition as the public demand requires."

In the Show of the present year, the Judges have not uniformly awarded the prizes to the fattest and heaviest beasts; and there are fewer overgrown animals than last year, when the *monstre* fattening was on the decline. The aim appears to have been rather to signalise the healthy state of the stock, and the attainment of "a due and profitable proportion of flesh and fat with the least expense to the grazier."

The arrangement of the Exhibition is as heretofore: it is well ventilated, and at night, lighted by gas.

Before we give the official list of awards, we shall say a few words upon

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

These are a selection from the finest animals, commencing on our front page, with a Heifer bred and fed by the Earl of Radnor, at Coleshill, Berkshire, to which the first prize of £20, Class 7, has been adjudged; with the silver medal to the breeder. This heifer is a cross between the Hereford and long-horn breeds, and has come so early to a ripe maturity, that although only two years and eight months old she has carried off the prize against much larger animals of the five-year-old class. She has been fed on hay, corn, roots, and cake; and the total cost of her keep since she was calved has been £28 3s. She is sufficiently fat, although not so much so as many animals shown against her, and appears to be lively and in perfect health.

Upon the page with the above is engraved an Ox of the Highland breed, belonging to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who has gained by it the prize of £10 in class 6. It is five years old, and has been fed on oil-cake, beanmeal, swedes, tares, and hay. The fat is not so equally and evenly distributed as upon the two animals last mentioned, but the back is broad and straight for the breed, and the animal is considered a very good one.

The two Sheep at the head of page 385, are fine specimens of their kind. Mr. Foljambe's is a pure Southdown, shown as Extra Stock, for which the Silver Medal has been adjudged. For breadth of back and symmetrical beauty it is, perhaps, unequalled in the Show. The companion Sheep is a cross-breed, between the Oxfordshire and Hampshire, at Little Milton: it has obtained a prize in Class 12.

"The sheep are excellent, and the pens of Southdowns, in particular, will not fail to justify the preference given for these sheep in the London market. The Duke of Richmond has this year carried off the prizes for Southdowns over his well-known rival, Mr. Samuel Webb.

The three heads in the central line are of the finest specimens of their respective breeds.

In the lower range is engraved Mr. J. T. Smith's Heifer, to which was awarded the first prize of £20, Class 8. It was bred at Mornby Grange, near Guilborough, Northampton.

The companion specimen is an ox, to which a prize of £30 and the silver medal of Class 2 were awarded; besides the gold medal as the best ox in the yard. This animal, bred and fed by Mr. Manning, of Rothersthorpe, near Northampton, shows an admirable development of fleshy points and a sleekness of skin indicating health, without a single lump of superfluous fat. The back is extraordinarily broad and well-shaped, and if the hind-quarters are not quite square and full enough to satisfy the connoisseur, yet the general merits of the animal will be held to entitle him to the prize. This steer was fed upon 2100lb. of oil-cake, 20 bushels of barley, 10 bushels of beans, carrots, hay, turnips, and mangel-wurzel. Its age is four years and four months. It has been purchased by Messrs. Frampton and Doming, of Blandford, Dorset.

"An ox of the North Devon breed has gained the prize in class 5, for the Earl of Leicester. It is a beautiful animal, well fed in every part, but with no exuberance of fat, and entirely symmetrical. The number of oxen shown last year was 135, and the number at the present exhibition is 108. Although there is a falling-off in the quantity of animals exhibited, there is said to be a considerable and satisfactory improvement in their quality.

"The gold and silver medal for the best pen of pigs has been awarded to Mr. E. Whitfield, of Snaresbrook, Essex, for his improved Essex breed, which appear to have descended from the well-known stock of Mr. Fisher Hobbs. These interesting animals are only eighteen weeks old. They have been fed on 'mid-dlings, barley, meal, and milk,' and do no discredit to such generous diet, the mere recapitulation of which would, no doubt, make many mouths water in Skibbereen. Another tender nursing of this family (the porcine), twenty-one weeks old, of the improved Sussex breed, and fed on 'meal and milk,' by Mr. Peto, of Heston, extorted the silver medal from the judges as extra stock. His skin appears bursting, 'like a ripe gooseberry,' unable to retain the oleaginous and unctuous substratum beneath; and, if you make him walk, he screams with the most woful air long after he lies down, like a spoiled child. An enormous pig, near this, of the Berkshire breed, bred by Mr. Pusey, is as large as a young Scotch bullock, and would weigh nearly two of those animals. Prince Albert has gained the first prize of £10, in class 17, for a pen of three pigs of the Bedford and Yorkshire breed. Their age is thirty-nine weeks, and they have been fed on barleymeal, peas, and skim-milk. The pigs in the next pen are fatter even than the Prince's, and have wonderful pretensions to blood and breeding, the blue veins being distinctly visible through their thin skins. These pigs are a cross between the Suffolk and Essex breeds. The Apollo Belvedere of the porcine family is said to be the Chinese pig, who is, unfortunately, unrepresented at the present Show. But, there are two pens of the improved Middlesex breed, shown by Mr. W. Barker, of Uxbridge, which always commands a high price in the London market.

"There are some fine Durhams and short-horns among the extra stock."

THE IMPLEMENTS.

The Show of Implements and Machinery, Seeds and Roots, in the gallery of the building, proved very attractive: indeed, we do not remember it to have excited such general curiosity. We have engraved and described a selection of the most striking implements, in another page; so that we shall here merely say a few words upon the general character of the department.

At the time of our visit, the gallery was crowded with visitors; and many of the machines being put in motion, the effect was very singular. Here a Chaff Machine was cutting at the rate of forty bushels per hour; and there a Tile Machine seemed gifted with almost automaton facility of production. The Patent Economical Hand Dibble, exhibited for the first time here, attracted many visitors: with this machine, one man can dibble from six to ten acres a-day; by lifting up a lever, it advances in a straight line, to admit of hoeing; by pushing down the lever, the seed is deposited, and it then advances as before; it deposits the seed at equal distances, and uniform depth, making the holes as small as possible, not to admit water, easily closed up, and, as it were, sealed hermetically in the matrix; whilst the inventor professes, by this dibble, to make one bushel of seed go as far as three. A Self-registering Drainage Level was also repeatedly inspected: by this instrument, the farmer can tell immediately what the rise or fall is of the bed or bottom of a drain partially made, as well as between two given points; these results not requiring to be calculated, but are afforded by the scale of the instrument.

Some of the roots were of prodigious size; and a few of the cabbages were suited for a Brobdingnag kitchen.

The novel glass manufactures—one of the results of the relaxed tariff—were also attractive. Here were glass milk-pans, rolling pins, cucumber and grape glasses, bee glasses, glass butter-pots, flower-pots, and preserve jars, glass tiles, and oddly named "glass slates;" besides a long array of lactometers. Altogether, the display was an extremely interesting one. The large Show-room at the end of the gallery is now occupied by Mr. Apsley Pollatt's tasteful display of glass and porcelain; the contiguity of which to so much bovine life irresistibly led to the reminiscence of "a bull in a china-shop."

We now append the authorised List of the awards:—

OXEN OR STEERS.

CLASS I.

The first prize of £20 to No. 17, viz., to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, of Belvoir Castle, Grantham.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

The second prize of £15 to No. 3, viz., to Mr. Joseph Stratton, of Manningford Bruce, near Pewsey, Wilts.

The third prize of £10 to No. 6, viz., to the Right Hon. Lord Portman, of Bryanston, near Blandford.

CLASS II.

The first prize of £30 to No. 29, viz., to Mr. W. D. Manning, of Rothersthorpe, near Northampton.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to Mr. W. D. Manning.

The second prize of £20 to No. 31, viz., to Mr. L. Taylor, of Monkmoor, Shropshire.

The third prize of £10 to No. 21, viz., to Mr. W. Trinder, of Wantage, Berkshire.

CLASS III.

The first prize of £15 to No. 40, viz., to Mr. J. S. Bult, Dodhill-house, Kings-ton, near Taunton.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to Mr. Bult.

The second prize of £10 to No. 37, viz., to the Right Hon. Lord Portman.

CLASS IV.

The first prize of £10 to No. 49, viz., to Mr. John Wippell, of Brenton, Devon.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to Mr. Wippell.

The second prize of £5 to No. 48, viz., to Mr. T. W. Fouracre, of Durston, near Taunton.

CLASS V.

The prize of £10 to No. 54, viz., to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham, Norfolk.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to the Earl of Leicester.

CLASS VI.

The prize of £10 to No. 64, viz., to H. R. H. Prince Albert, Windsor Castle.

The gold medal, for the best ox or steer in the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 classes, is awarded to No. 29, viz., to Mr. W. D. Manning, of Rothersthorpe, Northampton.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

CLASS VII.

The first prize of £20 to No. 75, viz., to the Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill, near Faringdon.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to the Earl of Radnor.

The second prize of £10 to No. 71, viz., to Mr. J. L. Hassall, of Packington, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

The third prize of £5 to No. 84, viz., to Mr. H. Frampton, of West Challow, near Wantage, Berkshire.

CLASS VIII.

The first prize of £20 to No. 86, viz., to Mr. J. T. Smith, of Thornby-grange, near Guilborough, Northampton.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to Mr. J. T. Smith.

The second prize of £10 to No. 85, viz., to Mr. W. Trinder, of Wantage, Berkshire.

CLASS IX.

The first prize of £15 to No. 100, viz., to Mr. T. Penson, of Foxcote, near Chipping Norton.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to the executors of the late Mr. W. Harbridge.

The second prize of £5 to No. 99, viz., to Mr. T. Yates, of Sapperton, near Sudbury.

The gold medal for the best cow or heifer in the 7, 8, and 9 classes is awarded to No. 75, viz., to the Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill, near Faringdon.

LONG-WOOL SHEEP.

CLASS X.

The first prize of £20 to No. 113, viz., to Mr. J. Painter, of Burley, near Oakham.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to Mr. Painter.

The second prize of £10 to No. 112, viz., to Mr. T. Twitchell, of Willington, Beds.

The third prize of £5 to No. 110, viz., to Mr. J. S. Burgess, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham.

CLASS XI.

The first prize of £20, to No. 122, viz., to Mr. T. Twitchell, of Willington, Beds.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to Mr. Twitchell.

The second prize of £10 to No. 118, viz., to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley Park, Stamford.

The third prize of £5 to No. 120, viz., to Mr. J. S. Burgess.

The gold medal for the best pen of one year old long-wool sheep in the 10 and 11 classes, is awarded to 122, viz., to Mr. Thomas Twitchell, of Willington, Beds.

CROSS-BRED SHEEP.

CLASS XII.

The first prize of £10 to No. 130, viz., to Mr. John Hitchman, Little Milton, near Wheatley.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to Mr. Hitchman.

The second prize of £5 to No. 134, viz., to Mr. C. Tomson, of Sundon, Beds.

SHORT-WOOL SHEEP.

CLASS XIII.

The first prize of £20 to No. 146, viz., to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

The second prize of £10 to No. 147, viz., to Mr. W. Rigden, of Hove Farm, near Brighton.

CLASS XIV.

The prize of £10 to No. 159, viz., to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

CLASS XV.

The first prize of £20 to No. 163, viz., to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

The second prize of £10 to No. 165, viz., to Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge.

The gold medal for the best pen of one year old short-wool sheep in the 13 and 14 classes is awarded to No. 146, viz., to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

CLASS XVI.

The first prize of £10 to No. 187, viz., to Mr. E. Whitfield, of Snaresbrook, Essex.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to Mr. Whitfield.

The second prize of £5 to No. 186, viz., to the Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor.

CLASS XVII.

The first prize of £10 to No. 191, viz., to H. R. H. Prince Albert, of Windsor Castle.

The silver medal to the breeder is awarded to H. R. H. Prince Albert.

The second prize of £5 to No. 192, viz., to Mr. E. Whitfield.

The gold medal for the best pen of pigs in the 16 and 17 classes is awarded to No. 187, viz., to Mr. E. Whitfield.

CLASS XVIII.

The silver medal for the best long-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. Joseph Allison, of Bilsby.

The silver medal for the best short-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, near Worksop.

The silver medal for the best pig in extra stock is awarded to Mr. James Peto, of Heston, near Hounslow.

CLASS XIX.

The silver medal for the best long-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. Joseph Allison, of Bilsby.

The silver medal for the best short-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, near Worksop.

The silver medal for the best pig in extra stock is awarded to Mr. James Peto, of Heston, near Hounslow.

CLASS XX.

The silver medal for the best long-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. Joseph Allison, of Bilsby.

The silver medal for the best short-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, near Worksop.

The silver medal for the best pig in extra stock is awarded to Mr. James Peto, of Heston, near Hounslow.

CLASS XXI.

The silver medal for the best long-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. Joseph Allison, of Bilsby.

The silver medal for the best short-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, near Worksop.

The silver medal for the best pig in extra stock is awarded to Mr. James Peto, of Heston, near Hounslow.

CLASS XXII.

The silver medal for the best long-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. Joseph Allison, of Bilsby.

The silver medal for the best short-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, near Worksop.

The silver medal for the best pig in extra stock is awarded to Mr. James Peto, of Heston, near Hounslow.

CLASS XXIII.

The silver medal for the best long-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. Joseph Allison, of Bilsby.

The silver medal for the best short-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, near Worksop.

The silver medal for the best pig in extra stock is awarded to Mr. James Peto, of Heston, near Hounslow.

CLASS XXIV.

The silver medal for the best long-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. Joseph Allison, of Bilsby.

The silver medal for the best short-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, near Worksop.

The silver medal for the best pig in extra stock is awarded to Mr. James Peto, of Heston, near Hounslow.

CLASS XXV.

The silver medal for the best long-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. Joseph Allison, of Bilsby.

The silver medal for the best short-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, near Worksop.

The silver medal for the best pig in extra stock is awarded to Mr. James Peto, of Heston, near Hounslow.

CLASS XXVI.

The silver medal for the best long-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. Joseph Allison, of Bilsby.

The silver medal for the best short-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, near Worksop.

The silver medal for the best pig in extra stock is awarded to Mr. James Peto, of Heston, near Hounslow.

CLASS XXVII.

The silver medal for the best long-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. Joseph Allison, of Bilsby.

The silver medal for the best short-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, near Worksop.

The silver medal for the best pig in extra stock is awarded to Mr. James Peto, of Heston, near Hounslow.

CLASS XXVIII.

The silver medal for the best long-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. Joseph Allison, of Bilsby.

The silver medal for the best short-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, near Worksop.

The silver medal for the best pig in extra stock is awarded to Mr. James Peto, of Heston, near Hounslow.

CLASS XXIX.

The silver medal for the best long-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. Joseph Allison, of Bilsby.

The silver medal for the best short-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, near Worksop.

The silver medal for the best pig in extra stock is awarded to Mr. James Peto, of Heston, near Hounslow.

CLASS XXX.

The silver medal for the best long-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. Joseph Allison, of Bilsby.

The silver medal for the best short-wool sheep in extra stock is awarded to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, near Worksop.

The silver medal for the best pig in extra stock is awarded to Mr. James Peto, of Heston, near Hounslow.

FINE ARTS.

THE PRIZE CARTOONS; from the Eleven Designs to which the Premiums were awarded by the Royal Commissioners on the Fine Arts, in the year 1843. Engraved on stone, from the reduced drawings made by JOHN, JAMES, and WILLIAM LINNELL: Longman and Co.

This work is characterised in the Dedication, as the first fruits of the exertions of the Royal Commissioners "to develop a high branch of art hitherto uncultivated in this country." Viewed in this light, the result is highly indicative of the artistic genius of the British School "for designs of elevated character on a grand scale;" the majority of the successful competitors being young in their art, and their productions not only in themselves of a high order of merit, but abundant in promise of further excellence. The "Prize Cartoons" were, therefore, in every respect worthy of such commemoration as they have received in the splendid work before us.

Of the merits of the Exhibition we spoke, at some length, at the date of its opening, in the No. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 8, 1843. At the same time we detailed the treatment of the events chosen by the several artists; and characterised their Cartoons as "nobly conceived, and magnificently treated." It will, therefore, on the present occasion be only requisite for us to say a few words as to the skill with which the eleven compositions have been reduced and lithographed in the present work; and, by way of refresher, to glance at the incidents illustrated.

Each of the subjects measures 22 by 16 inches, dimensions sufficiently important to convey the grandeur of the several compositions.

First, we have Mr. Armitage's *Cesar's First Invasion of Britain*, engraved by J. T. Linnell. The reduction must have been a work of great labour; the reader will, probably, recollect the spirited display of anatomical drawing in the grand *mêlée* of the desperate resistance of the half-clad Britons to the Romans in their attempted landing. It is, indeed, a startling scene of muscular energy, filling three-fourths of the picture; and the decided outline of the figures, with the skilful use of light and shade—indispensable in so elaborate a composition—and which were so much admired in the Cartoon, have been admirably preserved by the engraver. The tints are the very reflex of the Cartoon.

As a specimen of the mastery of difficulties and powerful grasp of delineation, this work is, perhaps, foremost of the Series; its elevated style of composition and design, as well as its costume and details, are very striking: the scene, too, is one of the most impressive in our early history.

Mr. Watts's *Caractacus Led in Triumph Through Rome*, engraved by John Linnell, Jun., appropriately succeeds the conflict. The

THE PROFESSOR'S LADY.

BY BERTHOLD AUERBACH.

AUTHOR OF "VILLAGE TALES OF THE BLACK FOREST."

TRANSLATED BY MARY HOWITT.

(Continued from page 371.)

CHAPTER IV.

UP TO THE HEIGHTS OF HEAVEN!

HOWEVER comfortable Reinhard might feel, now that he was alone, yet still his eye often turned to the door, as if his friend must enter.

From this time, Reinhard again takes his meals with the family; he now, for the first time, resumed his old position among them. He frequently talked with Lorie about his distant friend, and the circumstance of their two liking a person whom the old village either forgot or despised, gave a peculiar and secret charm to their intercourse. It now came out that the Sub-Librarian unquestionably had, in the deep excitement of his feelings, uttered some violent expressions of a peculiar character. He had said in the house of Klaus, the old and wretched peasant, that one might almost doubt of a Providence, since he could tolerate people building a church to him, whilst they calmly witnessed the misery of their brother man! Lorie excused him always to the utmost extent, and lamented that the people to whom he had done nothing but good, had now slandered and betrayed him to the clergyman. She herself could now scarcely enjoy either repose or pleasure; she employed herself in going through the whole village, and rendering aid where it was needed. Reinhard, too, was extremely industrious.

Lorie spent much of her time in the village, and but little at home; she was principally with the mother of Wendelin, who was just now confined with her sixth child, a boy. Reinhard had painted in his picture hastily, and wished now to rest while the colours dried; that is, he wished to enjoy a ramble in the woods and fields. He cleaned his gun, therefore, that he might make it his companion.

Reinhard made this attempt to raise himself out of his dreams; he joined in the chase, and this demanded a concentrated and resolute state of mind, and fixed his eye upon the outward.

One day about noon, he returned with his gun on his shoulder, and a brace of moorcocks in his game bag; as he approached the house, he saw Lorie sitting under the linden tree, with a little brother and sister of Wendelin's. The youngest, a child scarcely a year old, was standing on her knee, and she was snapping her fingers, laughing, and singing to amuse it. The other, a little boy, stood at her feet, but was looking out of humour. Lorie nodded kindly to Reinhard as he came up, and then went on playing with the children, and singing to them.

Reinhard seated himself upon the trunk of a tree just opposite to Lorie, and fixed his eyes upon her; she let him do so, for she was accustomed to his often gazing at her in this way, so she merely inquired if Mr. Reinhard would not write.

"No," replied Reinhard.

It was only with the simple monosyllable *no*, that he replied to her question; and yet there was an expression in the tone of his voice which the most affectionate words alone could not have conveyed. Suddenly the boy at Lorie's feet began to cry, saying at the same time, "I want to go home!"

"Stop with me," said Lorie, soothing him; "your mother is sleeping, and you cannot go home," and then pointing to a robin redbreast that hopped about before them, she said, "only just look what a white under-waistcoat that bird has got on; look at him when he flies away,—see!" The bird flew away, and they saw the white feathers under his wings.

Lorie and her auditors laughed aloud; they were children who were amusing themselves by, and with one another.

Reinhard went into his painting-room, and turned all his pictures and studies with their faces to the wall; he wished to see nothing but the one picture which he saw before his mind's eye.

In the evening, he had a long conversation with the Landlord; and, principally from the recollection of Reinhard's magnanimously giving up the promise made at the Valley Mill, was he now successful. At length the father called in his daughter, and said, "Lorie, Mr. Reinhard wants to paint you in his picture for the church; would you like it?"

"For the church?" asked she, looking around her and upwards, as if she were saluting some stranger existence beside and above her.

"Your mother will be at home after to-morrow," said her father, "during the whole week; we shall have the thrashers here, and she can look after them, and also be with you. What do you say?"

"Yes," said Lorie, with a firm voice. In her own chamber, however, she wept and prayed through the whole night; she did not know rightly why, but she felt both glad and sorrowful at heart.

Reinhard, also, was very uneasy; and when he awoke with the first beams of the sun, he said aloud to himself, "Madonna-like! yes, he was right."

And now at length she sat by the easel.

"Don't you think that perhaps it is a sin?" asked Lorie, bashfully, casting down her eyes.

"No," replied Reinhard, once more, in that heartfelt tone, and Lorie looked cheerfully up: this simple assurance satisfied her perfectly.

Her mother went in and out, whilst Lorie sat quietly there. At the beginning she was continually in the most painful state of embarrassment; and, when Reinhard intentionally made a joke, she asked, "May I, then, laugh also? May I talk too? Only just tell me, and I will not hinder you."

Reinhard assured her that she had nothing to do but to behave quite naturally. Reinhard was obliged to put a restraint on himself to prevent his taking Lorie in his arms. Her mother came in: she held her hands close to her sides that she might not be tempted by astonishment to touch the wet picture: she could not, however, sufficiently wonder at the striking resemblance which it already bore to Lorie. It had been determined upon among them that nobody in the village should know anything about the affair before the consecration of the church.

How quiet and peaceful were now the hours which the two spent together. They heard, from the distant barn behind the house, the measured strokes of the thrasher's flail and, now and then, from the street, the crying of a child, the passing of a wagon, and then again all was quiet and soundless.

One day Lorie said, "I feel as if I should like not to be any longer in the village, or should like to go to sleep and only have everything in this way, I don't know how. I don't know, but I think I would not sit in this way for anybody else in the whole world."

"Good Lorie," replied Reinhard, "I know that you don't like anybody in the world as well as me. Don't tremble," continued he, taking her hand; "I know your whole life. Whilst I was wandering about at a distance, you were quietly thinking about me: it grieved you that I so often made fun of you, and yet you liked me; and, on the evening when I returned, you cried because everybody insulted me."

"For Heaven's sake, has Bärbel betrayed that?" exclaimed she.

"Was it Bärbel?" said he. "No, nobody told me that. It was for my sake that you were so kind to the Sub-Librarian; and, on that evening, when I sang the merry song, you listened quietly in your chamber whilst I remained below."

"Good Heavens! how do you know all that?"

"I know everything, because I love you so dearly. Do you, also, love me?"

"Yes, a thousand, thousand, times!"

The two embraced with a holy kiss.

"Now, now," exclaimed Reinhard, at length, "I would be willing to die, and you also."

"No," exclaimed Lorie, standing erect and holding Reinhard firmly; "first of all let us live—long, long let us live!" There was an heroic strength in her glance, a proud decision in her bearing, as if she could conquer death.

"Then you will be mine for ever?" asked Reinhard.

"Yes, yes; in God's name I will be thine."

A peculiar sort of thrill seemed to pass through Reinhard's frame as she added that expression, in God's name. He fancied that Lorie did not resign to him her whole soul, and not with joyful exultation either. He did not consider that Lorie had struggled with herself, and that she humbly resigned herself to this love as one of the commands of God.

"What is it? Have I done something which is not right?" asked she, reading instantly the expression which marked his countenance.

"No, nothing."

"May I now go and tell this to my mother?" asked Lorie.

"No; stop here; we will keep this as a secret. Believe me, it is better that we should do so."

"Yes, yes," said she timidly; "I will willingly do everything. Only do you always advise me to do what is right, good Reinhard."

"You must be very kind to me," continued Lorie, laying her hand upon Reinhard's shoulder, "else I shall die of grief. I know that I am not good enough for you; I am of too low a rank."

Who can relate now all the sweet conversation and the affectionate embraces that after this day took place in Reinhard's otherwise quiet painting-room?

Lorie displayed in humility the plenitude of her abundant affection, whilst Reinhard stood amazed and adoring before her, and the conclusion of his conversation almost always was, "Oh God! I am not worthy of you!"

"You are a million times better than I am—better than any man, or anybody at all," Reinhard exclaimed, "and I would willingly serve seven times seven years for thee."

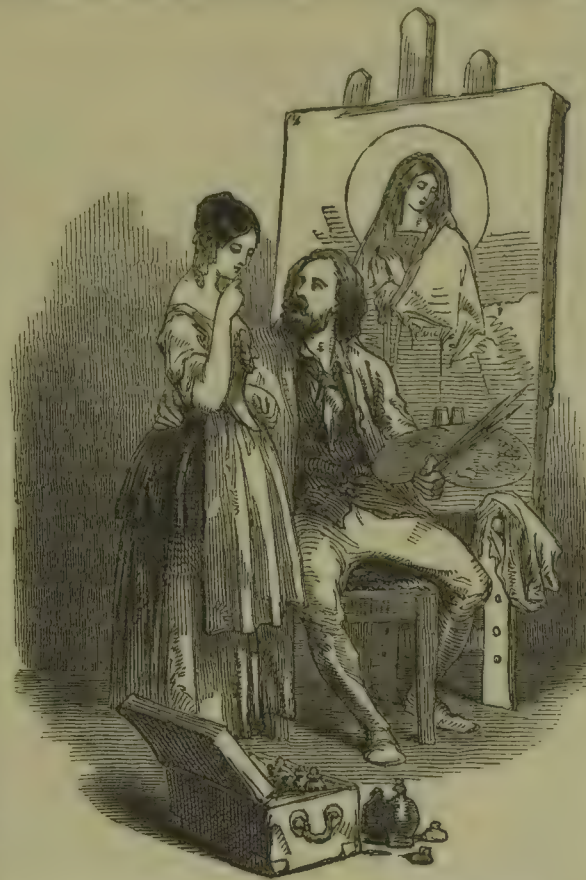
"Then you would be an old man," Lorie said, quietly smiling, and Reinhard continued without interruption:—

"Lorie, I have many a time forgotten both myself and the whole world—have indulged in intoxication—have been a sinner in the midst of remorse—but you cannot imagine how low I have sunk."

"I can imagine everything," only tell me about it quietly."

"Oh! thou beloved one," replied Reinhard, "take care of thyself with me; I have never yet had a friend of my heart whom I have not wounded; the Sub-Librarian is the only one who has remained faithful to me. I often lay up a store of sorrow for those to whom I ought only to be good and kind. It is only since I have seen you, since I have been yours, that I have looked back upon the old Waldemar, and he is a good-for-nothing fellow, not fit to touch the hem of your garment. I can make you happy, as no woman on earth ever was—and infinitely unhappy!"

Lorie wept large tears; but she soon dried them again, and said, "I have nothing but love for you; from here you look a deal better than you say"—with



these words she pointed to her eyes; "and," added she, pouting her lips, "I cannot bear that anybody should abuse Reinhard, and you must not do so either. And now—only do not make me proud—come here; we will be kind and good one to another, and God will help us."

"Yes, you make me once more quite pious," said Reinhard, and stood before her with folded hands.

The picture proceeded vigorously; Lorie always exhorted to industry, and Reinhard also asked her not to let him become lazy.

Nobody in the house surmised anything about the new turn which things had taken: Vroni alone was taken into their confidence; and now, therefore, they often went to the mill. The two lovers were as joyful as children when they played at hide and seek in the wood.

The picture was nearly finished: the two lovers spoke of everything, excepting of the future; they both of them in the innermost of their hearts feared this; Reinhard, because he did not know what form it would assume; and Lorie, because she felt how painful it would be to read herself from the parental home.

Reinhard now allowed himself to take some recreation, as for the last several days he had been much excited. He walked thoughtfully along the valley. It was evening; the mowers were busy cutting the dewy lattermath; the withering grass diffused a fragrant odour. All at once, an anxious thought fell upon his heart; now, immediately, in the full bloom of their young love, he wished to call Lorie his own: and yet his future prospects were so uncertain: he cast, however, this anxiety from him; he determined to enjoy the day; the passing moment, and what will not a young heart accomplish in the open air? For awhile, forgetting himself, he watched the gnats, which, in the evening hour, were now abroad seeking for food; now, they buoyed themselves perfectly still in one spot in the air, as if hanging on a ray of evening light; their wings moved rapidly at their sides like light, airy wheels, till, as if impelled forward, they moved on; they had taken an almost invisible booty, and now again paused in another spot. The sounds of day grew ever more and more silent; a gentle, nocturnal whispering was breathed through twig and grass. Reinhard wandered still farther onward; a song passed through his mind; he knew not what; his mind was in a state of pensive delight.

When Reinhard, late in the evening, came home, he found a letter from the city; it was from the Sub-Librarian.

(To be continued.)

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

The great event has been the *début* of Albini, as *Arace* in Rossini's "Semiramide," at the Théâtre Italien, on Thursday last. She repeated the character, Saturday and Sunday, and in all probability will have to sing it three times this week, such has been the extraordinary demand for places. As high as 150 francs (£6) was paid for a single stall last Thursday, and every seat was secured at the Bureau de Location, for four successive representations, this day week. It may be judged that the triumph of the great contralto has been complete. A greater success in fact, is not on record: the patronage of the Académie Royale de Musique are furious at Albini's acceptance of M. Vatel's engagement after her brilliant reception at the French Opera, but I think she acted wisely in rejecting the Gallic repertoire, although it might have been to better taste, if she had abstained from returning to Paris, the present season, after the handsome treatment she had experienced at the Académie. It was curious on her first night to watch the Parisian amateurs. They were evidently sulky, and would not give Albini a hand on her first entrance; but after a few notes from her divine organ, the expression of delight was not to be resisted, and from that moment the *furor* was unbounded. She was very badly dressed, a huge black mantle having been thrown over her shoulders; making her look, as Florentino remarked, like the *Bonafé* Gras at the Carnival. The two duos with Grisi, and the cavatina, "In si barbara," in the second act, were immensely applauded; and there was no end to the ovations. Great was the triumph of Albini, that of Grisi, in "Semiramide," was still greater. Never did she sing and act so magnificently. I saw Meyerbeer and Lablache in extacies, applauding the two great artists with the utmost energy. With the exception of Tagliafico's *Priest*, the remainder of the cast was very inefficient. The tenor, Cellini, was intolerable; and Coletti barked through the florid divisions of *Assur* distressingly, his fine voice only being heard to advantage here and there in a bit of *cantabile*. There was no military band on the stage, and the costumes were very shabby. The scenery of Ferri and Verardi was, however, very well painted. The choruses and band, as usual, were very indifferent. Albini will shortly appear in "Cenerentola" and "La Donna del Lago."

I have perused with no little astonishment the letter of Miss Birch in the London papers. Are there two Miss Birches? Is there one in Paris and one in London? Certainly the Miss Birch of the Académie Royale can be no relation to the Miss Birch of Drury Lane. However, I presume as the English *prima donna* is quite satisfied with the treatment she experienced as the French *prima donna*, it is not for the journalist to disturb such delightful harmony; but truth before everything; and I cannot consent that one of our contemporaries should presume to designate my communications on this subject as "all cry and little wool." I repeat distinctly, and despite of every contradiction—whether it have emanated to secure a favourable reception for a French *prima donna* to sing in English, or to arrange amicably an action for damages—that every fact published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS respecting the scandalous treatment of Miss Birch in Paris, has been correctly stated, and, if necessary, could be authentically established by undeniable evidence. Her cause was taken up by disinterested champions, on purely national grounds; and Miss Birch's own version of the scene of the rehearsal is sufficient evidence of the "dead set" made against her in this centre of civilization.

Cerito and St. Leon having left for Venice, Carlotta Grisi has returned from Brussels, and reappeared in the "Diable à Quatre," with great glory. There is nothing new at the Opera Comique and Opera National. The new opera of "Haidée," by Anser, is preparing at the former, and one by Adolphe Adam at the latter. The latter is composing the music of the new ballet, "The Five Senses," for Carlotta Grisi.

The German papers describe Albini's triumph, at Pesth, last month, in *Orsini* in "Lucrezia Borgia," and *Gondi* in "Maria di Rohan." She sang, also, at a concert in Pesth. At Vienna she sang, on the 30th ult., at the An der Wien Theatre, with prodigious success, the "Che farò" of Gluck, the cavatina of "Niobe," the "Non più mesta" from "Cenerentola," and the Drinking Song from "Lucrezia." At Prague, during the winter, the following new operas will be produced:—"Blanda," by Kalkwoda; "Blanca de Balgrado," by Becker. Ballo's "Bohemian Girl" was also to be represented. Mme. Pauline Garcia Viardot, after a series of triumphant representations at the Dresden Grand Opera, has left for Hamburg.

EXETER HALL.—The Singing Classes under Mr. Hullah's direction, assembled for the first time this season on Monday last. The programme opened with Mendelssohn's 114th Psalm, "When Israel out of Egypt came," followed by Handel's "Acis and Galatea," the *soit* in the latter being sung by Mr. Lockey, Mr. Phillips, and Miss Stewart. Mr. Willy was the leader of the band. There was a good attendance, and the performance went off satisfactorily. Mr. Lockey particularly distinguishing himself in the "Acis" music.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. Z. B. Y."—The want of care exhibited by the constructors of Problems is certainly most annoying. For the avoidance of merely clerical errors, each man on the diagram should be designated as White or Black by the initial W or B. In future, we shall be compelled to refuse all positions where this precaution is not adopted. You are quite wrong in your solution of Enigma 231, and have not hit upon the author's mode of play in 235.

"A. X."—There is no mistake in Enigma 214. The Knight cannot move.

"H. W. F. C."—See our solution in the last Paper, headed "Solution to Problem No. 200."

"J. B. H."—There is no possibility of effecting mate in Problem 200 as you suggest. In Problem 199, the first move should be R takes R (ch). We have no opportunity of referring to the other positions you mention.

"adeApo."—"White Rook."—White has a Pawn at Q R 4th, as mentioned in our last: the solution is—1. B takes B; 2. Q to her B 5th (ch). If Black take the Queen, the Kt mates; and, if 2. K to Q B 2nd, the Q mates at K 5th.

"B. P."—Dulwich.—Its origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. You will find some pleasing information on the subject in Tomkinson's "Amusements of Chess."

"S. H. W."—We hope the last week's Problem will be a sufficient warning of the folly of sending Diagrams on which the characters are not distinctly marked.

"A. D. A."—You cannot take a Pawn in passing, if a move intervene.

"N. J. A. M."—You will find your Problem corrected, and given on a Diagram in the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."

"H. P. L."—You have not hit upon the author's *modus operandi* in Enigma 237. He checks first with the Q, and then plays her to K R sq (ch).

"Old Joe" is quite right.

"Puzzled."—We are sorry we have not space to describe the English Chess notation; but you will find the different systems in use both here and on the Continent clearly explained in the "Chess-Player's Handbook."

"Rev." Manchester, must have the goodness to send the Problem. We have no means of referring to back numbers.

"A Constant Reader" is a very heedless one, not to have seen the correction we gave in our last paper.

"Old Friend" will see, as we have mentioned, that a Black Bishop at Black King's Bishop's 4th in place of the Pawn, restores the integrity of "S. H. W.'s" pretty stratagem No. 202 in our last number.

"T. P."—Garrick Club; "F. G. T."—Athenæum Club; "V."—"P. Simple," Oxford and Cambridge Club; "Percy," Travellers' Club; "H. T. L."—St. George's Club; "Ailes," United Service Club (senior); "A. Z. B. Y."—"Sigma"; "Muff"; "J. S."—"T. G."—"L. G."—"A. Chertsey Dumplin"; "Stultus"; "An Actor"; "White Rook"; "S. W. K."—Hull; "G. A. H."—"T. R."—"Marcus"; "Ambulator"; "Clara"; "J. M. B."—"Quiz"; "E. G. D."—"Bathoniensis"; "Chester"; "naLat"; "A. L. M."—"Quest"; "Ludmagister"; "Styk"; and others, are referred to the notice respecting Problem No. 202.

"Discipulus."—There is no error in Enigma 235. You have drawn the diagram inaccurately. The solutions are correct.

"A. Z."—Addiscombe.—Subscriptions for the "Berliner Schachzeitung" are received by Messrs. Williams and Norgate, the well-known Foreign Booksellers. For back Volumes of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," apply to Hastings, of Carey-street. The other work named is defunct, and not obtainable, we should think, at any cost.

"Mary Anne."—Get the Handbook published by Bohn, and as much practice as you can with experienced players.

"J. L. Green" must be intensely what his name imports, to expect us to send an acknowledgment of his solutions, every week, "through the medium of the post."

"R. F."—The long-looked-for opening of the Grand Salon at Liles' Divan takes place, we understand, at the beginning of next week; and, from the magnificence of its proportions, the splendour of the decorations, and the general completeness of all its appointments, this noble room must utterly eclipse every other establishment of the kind in Europe. The event will be celebrated by the playing of several Chess matches between the most eminent players of the day; particulars of which we hope to see duly announced.

"A Constant Reader," Lancashire.—The Problem you send is not original. We have seen it in print.

Solutions by "Phil," "A. B.," "Miles," "Dan," "Sopraccita," "H. P. L.," "Old Joe," "Ambulator," "J. R. B.," "F. R. S.," "M. P.," "F. T.," "G. A. H.," "P. G. B.," "G. O. B.," "Yump," "Bathoniensis," are correct. Those by "G. S.," "R. T. V.," "M. N.," "Philo-Chess," are wrong.

PROBLEM, NO. 202.

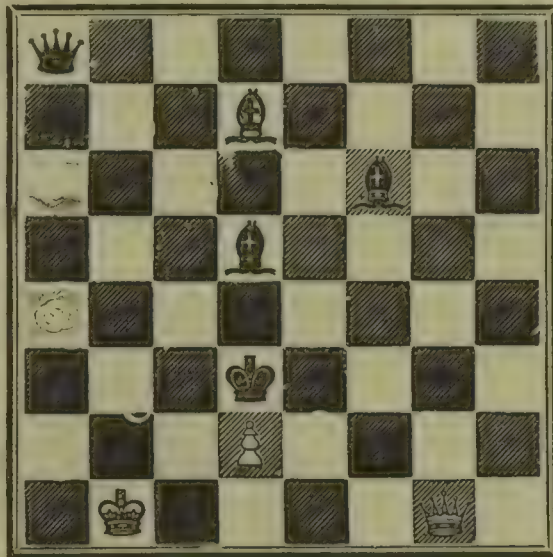
. In the diagram of this position, a Black Bishop should be substituted for the Pawn at Black's K B 4th. We reserve the solution till next number.

PROBLEM, NO. 203.

By MR. KLING.

White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE TWO FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIVE EXAMPLES OF THE EVANS' GAMBIT WERE PLAYED BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. S-S., OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	19. B to Q Kt 3d (c)	K to Kt 2d
2. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	20. Q to K R 4th	B to K Kt 3d
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	21. K Kt to Q B 4th	Q to K B 3d
4. Q Kt P two	B takes P	22. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Kt
5. Q B P one	B to Q R 4th	23. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3d	24. Q P one	Kt to Q B 3d
7. Q P two	P takes P	25. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
8. P takes P (a)	Q P one	26. Kt takes P	Q R to Q sq
9. Q P one	Kt to K 2d	27. Q P one	K to B 3d
10. K P one	Q B to K Kt 5th	28. K B P two	K R to Kt sq
11. Q B to Kt 2d	P takes P	29. K R to B 2d	B to K R 4th
12. B takes P	K Kt to B 3d	30. K R to Q 2d	R to K Kt 5th
13. B takes Kt	P takes B	31. R to Q 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
14. K R P one	B to K R 4th	32. R to K 8th	P to K B 3d
15. Q Kt to B 3d	P to K B 4th (b)	33. R takes Kt	R takes P
16. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	K to B sq	34. R to K Kt 8th (ch)	K to R 3d
17. K Kt to K 5th	Q to Q 3d	35. R takes R	
18. Q R to K sq	Q R P one		

Black resigns.

(a) There is more vivacity in the attack if the K Pawn is now advanced instead of taking P with P.
(b) Important to prevent the White Q Kt getting posted at K 4th.
(c) To enable his Queen to cross over to the other side.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 238.—By W. H. C.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt 2d	K at his 5th	P at K B 2d, and K	and Q Kt 5th
K at K R 7th	K at K B 2d	3d	P at K R 5th, K
K at K Kt 6th	R at K sq		Kt 4th, K 4th,
R at Q R 6th	R at Q B sq		Q 6th, Q B 3d,
B at Q Kt 7th	Kt at K R 3d,		and Q R 5th
	White to play, and mate in five moves.		

No. 239.—By "A. B. S."

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B 4th	K at his R 5th	Kt at K Kt 3d	
B at Q sq	P at K 3d, and K	P at K R 2d, and K	
Kt at K Kt sq	R 4th	5th	
	White to play, and mate in three moves.		

No. 240.—By H. P., of Newcastle.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his R sq	K at his R 3d	P at K R 3d, and K	P at K R 2d, K
Q at her B 4th	Rs at K Kt sq,	Kt 2d	Kt 4th, K B 3d,
B at K 3d	and Q B sq		and K 4th
Kts at K R 4th, and	Bs at K 2d, and Q		White to play, and mate in five
Q 6th	B 7th		moves.

R E - O P E N I N G O F D R U R Y - L A N E T H E A T R E .



MADAME DORUS GRAS, AS LUCIA.

THIS celebrated vocalist is a native of Valenciennes, the daughter of M. Dorus, the leader of the orchestra in that town. Mlle. Dorus made her *début* when quite a child; and the Municipality of Valenciennes, remarking her great aptitude for music, placed her at the Paris Conservatoire, at the expense of the Corporation. She became a pupil, in 1821, of MM. Blangini and Henri; and in the first year, won the chief prize for singing in their class. MM. Paer and Bordogni were her subsequent instructors. Mlle. Dorus soon began her career as a concert-singer in various towns in France and Belgium. Her first *début* on any stage was at the Theatre Royal, in Brussels, where she met with great success; but the Revolution of 1830 interrupted her prospects in Belgium; and, on the 9th of November, 1830, she made her *début* in Rossini's "Comte Ory," at the Académie Royale de Musique, in Paris. Her triumph was as complete as in Brussels. The secession of Mlle. Cinti Damoreau gave a brilliant position to Mlle. Dorus, who took the parts of the former in "La Muette," "Guillaume Tell," "Fernand Cortez," and the "Rossignol." Mlle. Dorus then created the characters of *Theresina*, in the "Philtre;" the *Page*, in "Gustave;" and *Alice*, in "Robert le Diable." In Meyerbeer's *chef-d'œuvre*, Mlle. Dorus created the most powerful sensation, and in no small degree contributed to the triumph of that great work. Her *Alice* was one of the most exquisite performances ever witnessed: it was truly "angelic," to borrow Meyerbeer's own criticism of Mlle. Dorus's assumption of the maid of Normandy. It should be mentioned, to the glory of the *artiste*, that every vocalist, including Jenny Lind and Pauline Viardot Garcia, who has played *Alice*, has adopted Mlle. Dorus's model; such was her superiority in this part, that it has been justly remarked, "the traditions of her acting and singing have become classical." Subsequently, Mlle. Dorus created the parts of *Marguerite de Valois*, in Meyerbeer's incomparable "Huguenots;" *Eudoxie*, in Halevy's "Juive;" *Geneva*, in "Guido;" *Theresa*, in Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini;" *Ritza*, in "La Xacarrilla," &c.

It will be thus seen that Mlle. Dorus, for fifteen years, sustained the first place in the Académie Royale. In 1833, she was married to M. Gras, one of the first violins of the opera orchestra. Mlle. Gras has a brother who is a famed flute-player. She has been known for some years in London, as a concert-singer of immense popularity, and has frequently sung at the Royal musical *soirées*. Madame Dorus Gras retired from the Académie Royale during the fatal management of M. Leon Pillet. An interesting anecdote is recorded of her appearance at the Opera Comique, in Herold's "Pré aux Clercs," in consequence of the sudden illness of Madame Casimir. It was a dying request of the composer, whose widow wrote an affecting letter of thanks to Mlle. Dorus, for having insured the continued triumph of the work, although she had studied the part of *Isabelle* at forty-eight hours' notice only. As a vocalist, Mlle. Dorus Gras, like Mlle. Cinti Damoreau, is the champion of the florid school. She may be called the Persian of the French lyric stage. Her forte is in *fiorture*, in which the finish and taste of

her execution are most enchanting. Her voice is not now so pure and vibrating as in her best days, but it is still light, nimble, and flexible. Of her vocalisation in *Lucia* we have written specially in our notice of the opening of Drury-Lane Theatre.

MR. REEVES.

THE new tenor, J. Sims Reeves, is of a musical family. He has three sisters and a brother at this time in the Royal Academy of Music. His father was a professor of music and singing; and from the paternal instructions did young Reeves, who was born at Woolwich, in 1821, acquire the first rudiments of music. Like the tenor Garcia—the father of Malibran and Pauline Viardot—the elder Reeves was a severe taskmaster, and the child of seven years had hard studies to pursue; but he was already passionately attached to "sweet sounds," and up to the age of twelve remained at home, to continue the discipline. At a grammar-school for two years, Mr. Reeves never neglected, however, his musical studies; and he sang occasionally at concerts, having a beautiful soprano voice. At fourteen, he became a pupil of Mr. H. Calcott, for harmony and counterpoint, and of John Cramer, for the pianoforte; acquiring at the same time some knowledge of the oboe, bassoon, violoncello, and violin, all of which instruments Mr. Reeves played pretty well. His passion for singing was increased by constant visits to the Italian Opera, Rubini being the young student's idol.

By some extraordinary whim, Mr. Reeves turned to the medical profession; but, in a year, gave it up as a "bitter pill and black draught." He indulged at this time in private theatricals. He then took lessons from Hobbs, the tenor, T. Cooke, the late Mr. Stansbury, and others; and, in June, 1839, made his *début*, as first tenor, at Newcastle-on-Tyne; subsequently playing in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Norwich, Belfast, Edinburgh, Dublin, and many other places—progressing but slowly as an actor and singer. Mr. Reeves eventually, after all the trials and vicissitudes of a provincial career, came to London again, and joined Mr. Macready's company. Feeling that he was destined for a higher position, he persevered with his studies under T. Cooke, taking a trip to Paris, also, to have lessons. Mr. Reeves then started on a starring excursion for Liverpool and Manchester, and in those towns met with immense success. Encouraged by this reception, Mr. Reeves resolved to visit and study in Italy, making Milan his head-quarters, and availing himself of the valuable instructions of the celebrated singing-master Mazzucato, the chief *Maestro di Canti* at the Conservatorio. It was under his able guidance that Mr. Reeves acquired a thorough understanding of the formation of the voice and of the production of tone. Under the Maestro Bajetti Mr. Reeves's schooling may be regarded to have terminated, for finish of execution and refinement of method, and then he made his *début* at the Scala, having been engaged for two years by Merelli. The part selected was *Edgar*, in Donizetti's "Lucia," and created a great *furor*, although the unpopularity of Merelli as a Director was the cause of great opposition to Mr. Reeves. He afterwards appeared in Verdi's "Ernani," and other operas, with equal success. Mr. Reeves then visited Venice, and other towns in Italy, where he was received with enthusiasm. Mr. Beale, the Director of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, having written to Mr. Reeves that it was intended to open that establishment in the recess with English opera, induced Mr. Reeves to return to London; but, as the intention was, subsequently, abandoned, Mr. Reeves resolved to go back to Italy, having received numerous offers. M. Jullien prevented his departure, by a most liberal engagement, the moment the lessee of Drury-Lane had resolved to give grand opera. Mr. Reeves sung last season at the Ancient Concerts. Mr. Reeves is a pure *tenore robusto*. He rarely resorts to the use of the falsetto. Of his triumphant *début*, last Monday, in the *Master of Ravenswood*, in the "Bride of Lammermoor," we have written elsewhere.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

M. Jullien commenced his season for grand opera on Monday brilliantly. He achieved a great and legitimate success in his first operatic attempt. He has introduced a prima donna of recognised fame to the English stage—he has imported from Italy a British tenor who has taken the town by storm—he has brought together a fine chorus and a powerful orchestra—and he presented a stage *ensemble* of a nature to entitle him to the confidence of the cultivated amateur. Setting aside the over-pretentious tone of the prospectus, and regretting that M. Jullien should provoke, in that document, any invidious comparison, it may be fairly contended, after Monday's performance, that M. Jullien has made a considerable advance as to the completeness of mounting lyric works. It is useless to discuss the question, what is really intended by the words "National English Opera." Music is a universal language, and it is to be hoped that the great compositions of the Italian, French, and German schools will no more be excluded from our English theatres than the Flemish and Italian schools of painting are banished from our "national" galleries.

In opening with Donizetti's "Lucia," under the title of the "Bride of Lammermoor," it is to be presumed that the lessee had considered this work as the best calculated to develop the powers of his new singers, and the result proved that his calculations were not erroneous. It is an impassioned dramatic work; the inspirations of the composer have kept pace with the terrible situations of Scott's novel. It was certainly not in keeping to have preceded the opera by Beethoven's original "Leonora" overture, the first of the four which he composed for "Fidelio." It is a good idea, certainly, to give an overture by a celebrated master, when one has not been composed expressly for the work; but would it not be better, as in the case of "Norma," to have an overture written for the occasion, embodying the principal themes of the opera? The "Leonora" overture, whilst it displayed the power of the new orchestra, did not altogether satisfy us as to its finish of execution. We do not like the new arrangement of the players by M. Berlioz. He has separated the quartet, and has placed his wind instruments—in "long, long row"—in the front rank of the orchestra, keeping his six principal violoncelli and contra-bassi in the centre. The consequence is, that the violins—which are really first-rate—seemed to be weak, the tones from the brass and wood penetrating through the house before the subject reached the ear.



MR. REEVES, AS EDGARDO.

With such admirable artists as M. Jullien has engaged, and a better disposition of the strength, much will be gained in delicacy and precision. M. Berlioz, who is a celebrated composer, and who conducts his own works so well, has yet to acquire his operatic experience as *chef d'orchestre*. In the *forte* passages, the band achieved some effects—in the nice observance of the *crescendo*—in the gradual development of the sounds—there will be something to be gained, especially when the foundation of the stringed instruments has been rendered clear and firm.

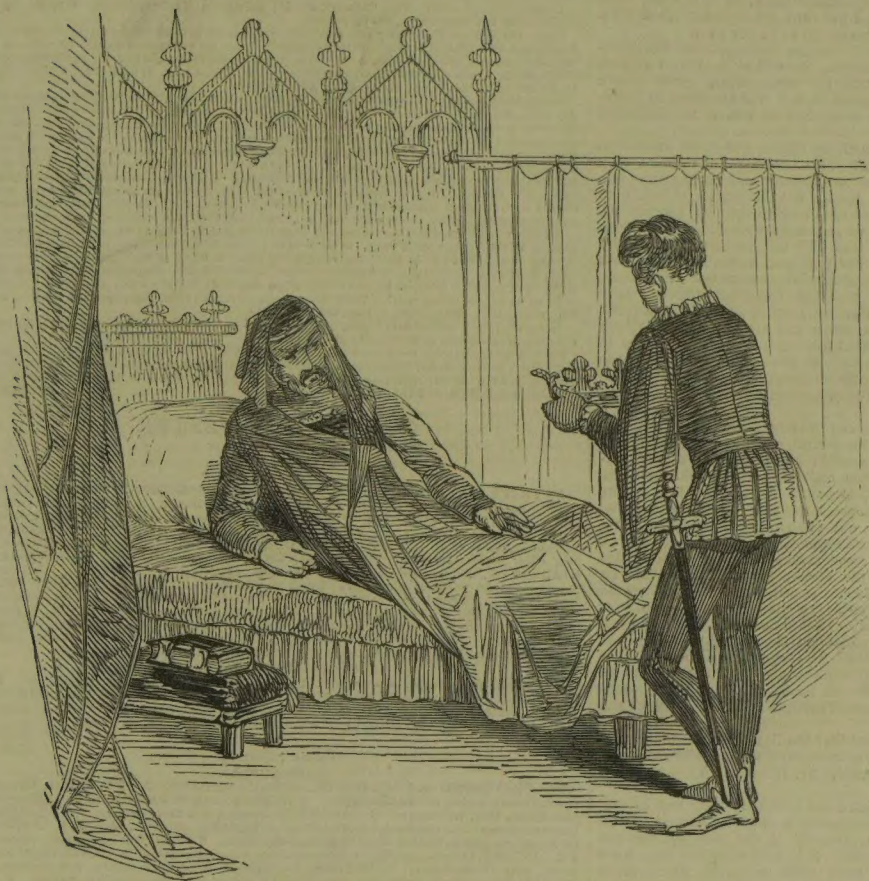
The opera was thus cast:—*Lucy Ashton*, Madame Dorus Gras; *Edgar*, Mr. Reeves; *Ashton*, Mr. H. Whitworth Jones; *Raymond*, Mr. Weiss; *Bucklaw*, Mr. Clifford; *Norman*, Mr. Galli. Madame Dorus Gras enacted *Lucy* with grace and feeling. It was not distinguished by dramatic intensity, but it was an interesting delineation, commanding the sympathies of the audience, if it did not startle by powerful emotion. The vocalisation was, of course, superb, although objection might be taken to the superabundance of embroideries, with the composition of which Donizetti is not altogether responsible. In general, the graces and ornaments of Madame Dorus Gras were brilliant and effective—she attached the high notes with *éclat* and vigour—and her intonation was rarely to be impeached. Our audience—less exacting than the Parisian *dilettanti*—did not trouble themselves about the accent of the accomplished vocalist, but applauded her facile and finished execution with the utmost enthusiasm.

On the second representation, on Wednesday night, the ovations were still more decided than even on her triumphant *début*. Mr. Reeves has created the greatest sensation of any tenor since the days of Braham. He is versed in stage business, but it cannot be stated that his person or his deportment commanded his extraordinary success. It was the excellent quality of his pure chest voice—its evenness and sweetness, its tractability, its cultivated style, and perfect articulation, that took the house by surprise, and insured its rapturous expression of delight. Mr. Reeves always rose with the situations. Impassioned in the lovers' exchange of vows, he was terrible in the malediction, and in the scene of despair his pathos was touching and irresistible. On both evenings, Mr. Reeves was received with the most tumultuous cheering, and yet his triumph has been secured under the most disadvantageous circumstances—labouring under a most severe attack of influenza. If M. Jullien had done nothing else than to have introduced Mr. Reeves, the lessee would be entitled to a vote of thanks from the musical public. Mr. Whitworth Jones was very favourably received. His opening air was well sung. He has a baritone of fair quality and power, but has an unfortunate lisp. In the concerted pieces, his intonation was not altogether satisfactory, but a cold and stage fright may be pleaded for any defects.



SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR."

THE GRAND SHAKESPERE NIGHT AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.



THE DEATH OF HENRY IV.—(SECOND PART OF KING HENRY IV.)

Weiss sang so finely the music of "Raymond," as to entitle himself to a separate ovation. The other parts were very indifferently sustained; the *Bucklaw* was changed on Wednesday, but with no improvement.

The *mise en scene* was unexceptionable. Grieve's scenery was much admired; and Planche's historical acquisitions were manifested in the correct costumes. The minuet, with its indifferent and interpolated music, ought to be omitted.

After the opera, a new divertissement, arranged by Mr. Barnett, the ingenious ballet master of the theatre, was produced with entire success. It is called "La Genie du Globe," and is a pretty allegorical affair, not aiming at anything extraordinary, but filling up half an hour very agreeably. When the curtain rises, we find the stage filled with clouds, which disperse, and discover the great globe itself revolving on its axis, surrounded by a halo of young ladies in rose-coloured dresses, which has a charming effect. War, Devastation, and other ill spirits, are banished by Peace; and the scene changes to a beautiful landscape, with corn-fields and villages, where all the nations of the earth, in characteristic costumes, are united in concord. Some excellent dancing is then introduced, chiefly of national *pas*, by Mesdames Louise, Froche, Gubebel, Melanie Duval, and Waite, with Mr. Harvey, and four very clever little girls, of some six or seven years old, one of whom is exceedingly pretty and graceful. With a grand *tarantella* the divertissement concludes. We object to Miss Waite, from Astley's, being called "Mademoiselle Vaite" in the bills. This is a piece of silliness that approaches the burlesque, and might shake faith in affairs of greater import. The young lady has no occasion to be ashamed of her English name.

We observe that Sir H. R. Bishop, Mr. Planche, and Mr. A. Forrester, are in M. Jullien's Cabinet; so that, with the talents of the artists in the troupe, much may be anticipated.

Mr. Balfe's opera, "The Maid of Honour," founded on the ballet of "Lady Henriette," is in active preparation, and will be produced on Monday week.

COVENT GARDEN.

As might have been anticipated, this noble theatre was crammed to its very roof on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of the performance for relieving the Committee from their liabilities, incurred in the purchase of the Shakespeare House. Every box was crowded, even to the pigeon-holes immediately under the arch of the proscenium; the entire pit, with the exception of six or seven rows, was converted into stalls; part of the orchestra was similarly disposed of; and the amphitheatres and galleries had not a corner vacant. Indeed, they were overfilled; and, in consequence, when Mr. Phelps came on to speak the prologue written for the occasion by Mr. Charles Knight, there was so much noise and confusion that he retired. Mr. Ryder then came on, and, addressing the malcontents, told them that their money should be immediately returned to them if they would leave the house; and, after that, Mr. Phelps again appeared, but the noise continuing, he walked off, after delivering about a third of the prologue. We subjoin the entire composition:—

PROLOGUE.

"The Macedonian stood within the gates
Of the devoted Thebes. Relentless hates
Ask'd to be loos'd in bloodshed and in fire:
Spare not—the conqueror cried: Yet stay, the lyre

Of glorious Pindarus in Thebes was strung—
Search for his house these fated piles among;
Perish the city, down with every tower,
But save, from ruin save the Muses' sacred bower.

"The victor Time has stood on Avon's side
To doom the fall of many a home of pride;
Rapine o'er Evesham's gilded fane has strode,
And gorgeous Kenilworth has paved the road:
But time has gently laid his withering hands
On one frail house—the House of Shakespeare stands;
Centuries are gone—fallen "the cloud-capped towers;"
But Shakespeare's home, his boyhood's home is ours.

"Ye, who this night kind greetings bring to cheer
The histrionic groups assembled here,
Cherish the task, with reverent love to hold
One relic of our drama's age of gold,—
For there, where Avon's long-immortal wave
Lingers in willow banks by Shakespeare's grave,—
The Pilgrims come: Ohio and the Rhine
Send forth their worshippers to Stratford's shrine,—
And still they come, to hail, from every clime,
The Poet of all countries and 'all time.'

"Perchance, in some dark hour, a venal stage
May leave to bookworms Shakespeare's living page
Fit on the buskins to some Newgate gang,
And give the comic mask to drunken slang:
Then, when no tear shall fall for Juliet's woe,
Falstaff be voted dull, and Hamlet slow,—
Then, ere new Bettertons and Garricks rise
To win the crowd from scenes the good despise,—
The lowly roof which you are here to claim
From cold neglect or desecration's shame,
May stand, the trophy of a nobler taste—
A beacon-light amidst the drama's waste.

"Yes; when a race unborn shall gather round
His hallowed roof, and consecrated ground,
And secret tears, and smiles of sudden glee,
Attest his sway—the mind's own jubilee;
Remembrance, perhaps, may turn to this 'brief hour,
Which yields our feeble homage to his power:
For here th' assembled Nation stands to say,
Our Shakespeare's home is snatched from quick decay;
Is the work finished—or but yet begun?
Complete! Maintain! Do all that needs be done!
Yes! England's heart now beats at Shakespeare's call—
The Muse's bower is saved—your's is the pledge for all."

The programme thus went on without further interruption: not a single hitch occurred, nor was one apology made in the course of the evening. The following was the selection:—



LAUNCE AND SPEED.—(TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA.)

BEETHOVEN'S OVERTURE TO CORIOLANUS.

I. THE DEATH OF HENRY IV.

Second Part of King Henry IV. Act IV.

A Chamber in the Palace at Westminster.

King Henry Mr. Macready

Henry, Prince of Wales .. Mr. Leigh Murray

Prince Thomas of Lancaster .. Mr. Aldham

Prince John of Lancaster .. Mr. S. Parry

Prince Humphry of Gloucester .. Mr. Bellingham

Lord Chief Justice .. Mr. Ryder

Earl of Westmorland .. Mr. Edgar

Pages to the King .. { Mr. Andrews

.. { Mr. Smith

II. THE DEATH OF QUEEN KATHARINE.

Henry the Eighth. Act IV.

A Chamber in Kimbolton Castle.

Queen Katharine Mrs. Butler

Patience .. { Miss Andrews

Agatha .. { Miss Bellamy

Closely .. { Miss Johnson

Cromwell Mr. James Vining

Guilford Mr. Aldham

Capucius Mr. Martin

SIR HENRY BISHOP'S OVERTURE, INTRODUC-

ING POPULAR AIRS FROM SHAKESPEARE'S

PLAYS.

III. TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA.

Part of Act the Third.

A Street in Verona.

Launce Mr. Harley

Speed Mr. Buckstone

IV. FALSTAFF'S RECRUITS BEFORE

JUSTICE SHALLOW.

Second Part of King Henry IV. Act III.

Scene 2.

An Orchard before Justice Shallow's House.

Justice Shallow Mr. W. Farren

Justice Silence Mr. Darcie

Falstaff Mr. Granby

Randolph Mr. Woolgar

Mouldy Mr. Turnour

Shadow Mr. Fortescue

Wart Mr. Mandale

Feeble Mr. Oxberry

Bullcalf Mr. C. R. Butler

Davy Mr. Andrews

MENDELSSOHN'S OVERTURE TO "THE MID-

SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

V. JULIET'S MARRIAGE DAY.

Romeo and Juliet. The Fourth Act entire.

Scene 1. The Cloisters.—Scene 2. A Chamber

in Capulet's House.—Scene 3. Juliet's

Bedroom.

Lady Capulet Miss O'Hara

Juliet Miss Helen Faucit

Nurse Mrs. Glover

Capulet Mr. J. Ryan

Paris Mr. A. Harris

Friar Lawrence Mr. Diddar

VI. KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO

Parting of the Shrew

Portions of Act I. and Act IV.

A Gothic Hall.

Petruchio Mr. Webster

Baptista Mr. Gough

Grumio Mr. Keesley

Gremio Mr. Bland

Hortensio Mr. Howe

Lucentio Mr. Vandenhoff

Curtis Mr. Caulfield

Vincenzio Mr. Payne

Blondello Mr. Turnour

Katharina Mrs. Nibott

Widow Mrs. Gates

Bianca Miss Everington

VII. THE BUCK-BASKET AND

SLANDER'S COURTSHIP.

The Merry Wives of Windsor. Act III., 3rd

and 4th Scenes; Act IV., Scene 1.

Chambers in Ford's House.

Falstaff Mr. Granby

Ford Mr. R. Roxby

Page Mr. Parsons

Sir Hugh Evans Mr. Meadows

Shallow Mr. F. Mathews

Dr. Caius Mr. J. Bland

Slender Mr. C. Mathews

Robin Miss Ward

Mrs. Page Madame Vestris

Mrs. Ford Mrs. Stirling

Anne Page Miss Marshall

VIII.—THE STORY OF PROSPERO.

Tempest.—Act I., Scene 2.

The Island before the Cell of Prospero.

Prospero Mr. Phelps

Ferdinand Mr. H. Marston

Caliban Mr. G. Bennett

Ariel Miss P. Horton

Miranda Miss Laura Addison

IX.—THE STATUE SCENE.

A Winter's Tale.—Act V. Scene last.

A Room in Paulina's house.

Leontes Mr. Graham

Polixenes Mr. C. H. Johnston

Florizel Mr. G. Vining

Camillo Mr. Howell

Hermione Mrs. Warner

Perdita Miss Angell

Pauline Mrs. Tyrrell

The merits of the various ladies and gentlemen who so handsomely gave their services upon this occasion, are too well known to call for any critical notice in this place; nor indeed would such be proper. But the audience, composed, for the most part, of those whose names are in different ways constantly before the public, with a large party of admirers of Shakespeare, evidently from the country entered with interest into all the scenes, and were most liberal in their applause. A feeling of curiosity was also mingled with their attention, since, to a large proportion of them, several of the performers were strangers. All, however, as they



FALSTAFF'S RECRUITS BEFORE JUSTICE SHALLOW.—(SECOND PART OF KING HENRY IV.)



THE STORY OF PROSPERO.—(TEMPEST.)

came upon the stage, in their different scenes, were heartily greeted; the most enthusiastic reception possibly being awarded to Mrs. Glover, to welcome whom a perfect roar of applause burst forth from all parts of the house—her recovery from her recent severe illness being probably one cause of the demonstration. Mr. Macready was recalled after the performance; so, also, was Mr. Keeley, Mr. Phelps, and Messrs. Harley and Buckstone. Mr. Webster and Mrs. Nisbett came on hand-in-hand. Mrs. Glover led Miss Helen Faucit across the stage; and Miss Laura Addison—possibly the greatest stranger to the audience of the evening—was welcomed in right good style, and, indeed, deserved this, from her excellent acting and graceful deportment.

But to mention the tokens of praise and goodwill awarded to everybody, would occupy too much of our space; else might we tell of the roars of laughter called forth by Mr. Farren's *Justice Shallow*; the cheer of recognition which followed Mr. Charles Mathews' "Sweet Anne Page!" bringing back the by-gone times of Covent Garden Theatre once again; the deep attention and delight with which Miss P. Horton's glorious voice was listened to in the songs of *Ariel*; the long-lost echo of the old Kemble voice in Mrs. Butler's *Queen Katharine*; and the effect of Mrs. Warner's statue of *Hermione*, last, but not least, in the programme of the evening.

The selection, at first view, was open to one or two objections; but the reader should bear in mind that many interests had to be consulted—that all the theatres, with the exception of the Princess's, were open that same night; and that the arrangement—detrimental as it must have been to all their interests—had to be so made, that none of the current performances were interfered with. About the middle of the evening the following statement was brought to each box:—

"The following is a Statement of the Sums received, and the Liabilities incurred, by the United Committees of London and Stratford, in aid of the Fund for the Purchase and Preservation of Shakespeare's House."

RECEIPTS.			
Subscriptions	£2900	0	0
This Night's Performance	1000	0	0
	£3900	0	0
LIABILITIES.			
Paid for Shakespeare's House	£3000	0	0
Paid for the adjoining Premises	820	0	0
Advertisements, Printing, Stationery, &c. ..	380	0	0
Expenses attending this Night's Performance ..	200	0	0
	£4000	0	0

"Five hundred pounds are, therefore, still wanting to relieve the Committees from the liabilities they have incurred in representing what they have considered to be the feeling of the British nation. The duties and expenses of the Committees will not cease, however, with the liquidation of their present liabilities; it is their wish, before making the property over to the Crown, to place it under the superintendence of some person honourably connected with dramatic literature, and to remove certain premises adjoining, which injure the appearance, and endanger the safety of the house."

"PETER CUNNINGHAM, Treasurer."

The wish of the Committee to place the house "under the superintendence of some person honourably connected with dramatic literature," cannot be too liberally seconded, if by it is meant, as we take it, to provide a home for some superannuated dramatist of talent and moral character. Nor do we think that we shall be doing wrong in calling the attention of the Committee to a gentleman long connected with the stage—who has brought up a very large and talented family in an honourable manner—who is also connected with a bright name amongst the standard comedy writers of half a century back, and has been ever distinguished by his uniform kindness and right feeling, and unblemished career.

The performances were announced to be under the special patronage of her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, but neither of those august personages were present. Indeed, the Royal box was altogether unoccupied, and looked as dreary, breaking the line of fashion by its void, as the black curtain of Marino Faliero does the series of portraits in the ducal palace at Venice.

ADELPHI.

A very laughable farce, called "A Tipperary Legacy," has been produced at this theatre, the scene of which, however, is in England, although the present state of Ireland appears to have furnished the idea. A retired dyer, Mr. Green (Mr. Wright), to whom an estate in Tipperary has been left, is reported to have been murdered by his tenants, in consequence of which his nephew aspires to the hand of the intended Mrs. Green. Receiving a threatening letter, however, Mr. Green returns to England, to the great discomfort of the two lovers, who get an actor from the Bath theatre to personate the Irish tenant, and frighten poor Green almost out of his life, driving him into a variety of curious positions, until everything is explained, and the uncle gives up the bride to his nephew. The farce is by Mr. Sterling Coyne, with whose "How to Settle Accounts with the Landlady," and "Did you ever Send your Wife to Camberwell?" the audiences of the Adelphi are well acquainted. No author knows so well how to hit their tastes, or to fit Mr. Wright, Mr. Paul Bedford, and Miss Woolgar—who support the chief characters in "The Tipperary Legacy"—with parts best calculated to bring out all their drollest points and peculiarities; and in the present case he has been, as usual, most successful. We must not omit Mr. Munyard's name in the list of the *dramatis personæ*. He played the nephew in a quaint old manner that was highly diverting.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Mr. Mitchell commenced his season at St. James's Theatre, on Monday, with every prospect of success, the full and fashionable attendance proving that these delightful entertainments had lost none of their attraction. The first piece, "Le Jeune Mari," is well known to our play-goers as the original of Mr. Henry's "Spring and Autumn." It was followed by an elegant little piece, in two acts, and in verse, called "La Cigale." A young Greek, *Chinias* (M. Fechter), after a career of dissipation, becomes disgusted with the world, and determines on quitting it; but, previous to his final departure, he is desirous of amusing himself, and at the same time taking a malicious revenge on two of his old associates in debauchery. A lovely captive, just bought, from Cyprus, *Eypolyte* (Mademoiselle Baptiste), serves his design. He announces to his friends that the whole of his property shall devolve on him who shall secure the affections of the fair captive. Both make the attempt to gain them, the result of which is only a quarrel between the suitors—the slave's affections remaining unscathed. They assail each other with volleys of epigrams, turned with the utmost neatness, and in the most polished and flowing verse. The action takes another turn at this point, *Chinias* informing his friends, that, as he conceives the beauty of the slave and his own wealth too great a boon for one man, the rejected suitor shall become his legatee. From this arises a struggle no less amusing than the former—not for success, but for a failure in their addresses. The piece is brought to a termination by the sudden avowal of the slave's love for *Chinias*, at the very moment he is about to raise the poisoned chalice of *Cigale* (the Socratic poison, hemlock) to his lips. This gives existence a new zest; he finds there is something worth living for, and rapturous anticipations of future bliss rapidly succeed the sense of world-weariness and despair. M. Fechter delivered the easy versification of the author with propriety and spirit. Carigny and Tourillon, as the two friends, alternately squabbling and embracing each other, were sufficiently entertaining both in manner and garb; and Mademoiselle Baptiste, by her attractive appearance, rendered the notion of the story probable. A little *duette*, called "Le Vicomte Giorifio," served to introduce M. Jossett to the audience. His line is that of the *niais*, or simoleon, in which he promises to arrive at eminence. He is free from any imitation of the well-known old models. There is freshness in his staidity. He succeeded in producing roars of laughter for some twenty minutes—a laudable talent towards the close of an evening's performance.

The PRINCESS'S THEATRE has been closed nearly all the week, in consequence of the indisposition of the principal performers, who are suffering from influenza. The pantomime here, by Mr. Rodwell, is to be called "Harlequin and the Four Seasons."

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Archer, the obliging box-keeper at this theatre, has announced his annual benefit on Thursday next, when Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," will be revived, with a powerful cast, including Webster, Farren, Keeley, Mrs. Nisbett, and Mrs. Seymour; and a variety of other entertainments.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REMOVED AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.—It is rumoured there will be a further augmentation of the army. The last increase, made about eighteen months since, amounted to 10,000 men. The late Secretary at War, the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, contemplated the formation of a voluntary military force, but the idea has been abandoned by the present Government. The staffs of several of the regiments have, nevertheless, been filled up, so that very little additional expense would be incurred should the militia be re-embodied. It would, perhaps, be well to inform the public, particularly those in the habit of writing to the Duke of Wellington on the subject of the militia, that his Grace (the Commander-in-Chief) has no more to do with that body than the Prince de Joinville. Nor has he the control over the army which some are led to imagine. His Grace, though "Commander-in-Chief," has no power to make the slightest alteration in the constitution of the service without the consent of the Government.

MILITARY EXECUTION IN INDIA.—The progress of insubordination amongst the European soldiers of her Majesty's corps in the Upper Provinces has not been at all checked by the threats of severity that have been held out, and the Commander-in-Chief, after issuing a long order, framed with the object of dispelling the delusion prevalent with respect to the treatment felons receive on transportation, has found it necessary to order the sentence of death to be carried out in two instances. In one of these a man, named Atkins, who had been convicted of striking an assistant-surgeon, was selected as the victim, and twelve men were ordered to act as executioners. All the troops at Meerut were assembled to witness the scene. The unhappy man to the last expected a reprieve. At length, however, the mandate was given to fire; and, strange to say, but one bullet struck him, and that in the thigh. The provost-sergeant stepped forward and blew out his brains with a pistol, and all the twelve men who had fired were cast into confinement, and will be tried for a conspiracy to evade the performance of their duty. Of the other execution no particulars have as yet been received.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Money has been comparatively easy during the past week, at 5½ to 6 per cent. for first rate paper of rather long dates, and 7 per cent. for ordinary trade bills. Short dated bills of good credit are readily discounted at 5½ per cent.

There have been no failures of importance for the last fortnight, and the meetings of creditors are few, and of lessening interest. It will be a curious subject of inquiry a few months hence, how many of the large firms, whose failure created the panic, merited the sympathy which at first was extended to them. Time has already done much to dissipate the belief that all was to be attributed to the Act of 1844.

It is understood that the difficulties of one of the oldest, and most extensive, East India firms have at last been arranged. This was supposed to have been effected several days since; but, after the numerous parties who became guarantors had signed and tendered them to the Bank, the Directors objected to perfect the measure until each guarantee had undertaken to become responsible for any failure that might occur among the number. These severe conditions were generally objected to, and it was only on Wednesday last, that the arrangement was positively completed. The position, however, of the East India interest generally, still continues a subject of deep anxiety. At present, no mail has been received from India that describes the effect produced there by the failures of Reid, Irving, and Co., Barclay Brothers, and Co., Cockerell and Co., Lyell Brothers, and Co., Lakersteen, Crake and Co., &c., here. Until the London Market has experienced the rebound that such news is calculated to produce, improvement can scarcely be relied on. At present the credit of all the markets in the East and West Indies is perfectly annihilated, and the next dozen bi-monthly mails will hardly be sufficient to renew confidence, in the best houses, either on this or the other side the water.

A meeting of the creditors of A. A. Lackersteen was held last week. The estate of A. A. Lackersteen shows about 9s. in the pound, and the estate of Lackersteen, Crake, and Co., about 13s. 4d. in the pound; but, as Mr. Freshfield explained, these figures are only derived from the contents of the books, and are not to be taken as really the actual prospects for the creditors; the liquidation of each firm in a great measure depending upon the position of Lackersteen Brothers, in Calcutta. It was shown, by a complete analysis of the figures contained in the statements, that if Lackersteen Brothers could maintain their credit, a considerable amount of liabilities would be diminished to the benefit of the general creditor; but, if, on the contrary, they should fail, a widely different result would accrue. With respect to adventures not realized," estimated to produce £12,000, it was stated that this item referred to goods shipped to Lackersteen Brothers, which, it was hoped, would have been realized and remitted previous to the intelligence of the difficulties of the house here reaching India. As it appeared, however, that these goods were forwarded within the last six months, a creditor said he had no doubt they would be impounded by Lackersteen Brothers. It was also mentioned, that in the accounts of Messrs. Trueman and Cook, and of the Union Bank of India, were treated as good.

At the conclusion of the discussion a proposal that the liquidation of the estates should take place under the superintendence of inspectors was unanimously carried, the parties appointed being Captain Ingram, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Kingsford, and Mr. Patten.

The meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Coates and Company was not by any means satisfactory. The debtor side of the account is £72,057 11s. 11d.; the creditor side, £35,462 11s. 7d. The private property of the partners was put down at Mr. Coates, £1270; Mr. Hilliard, £250. It is said that the firm were quite unaware of the state of their affairs, until their stoppage, which arose from their acceptances being rejected by the Bank of England.

Consols on Monday opened at 85½ for Money, and 86½ for Account. Several sales of Money Stock, however, in the course of the day tended to depress prices, which ultimately closed at about ½ per cent worse. A decline of about ½ per cent marked the opening on Tuesday with a fiat market; a rally towards the afternoon restored quotations, which closed as on the previous day. An improvement, however, on Wednesday, of nearly ½ per cent, arising from some large purchases made by the Court of Chancery, placed Consols at 85½ buyers; but some intelligence, said to have arrived from France, caused a reaction in prices towards the close of business. On Thursday, a marked improvement occurred, Consols advancing to 86 for Money, but afterwards receding to 85½, a large sale of £100,000 Consols, at the close of business, again producing heaviness. Exchequer Bills have advanced gradually during the week, and India Bonds have been firmer. Prices at closing are, for Bank Stock, 188; Reduced, 84½; Consols, 85½; New 3½ per Cent Anns., 85½; Long Anns., 8 9-16; India Bonds, under £1000, 20 dis.; South Sea Stock, 92½; Consols for Account, 86½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 6 p; Ditto, £500, 4 p; Ditto, Small, 11 p.

The chief business in the Foreign Market during the week has been in Mexican Bonds. The assigned cause for speculation in these worthless securities, is the twofold probability of peace with America, and the half of a half-year's dividend. The latter is, we have reason to believe, the most improbable circumstance of the two, as a reference to the City Correspondence in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week will corroborate. The price has fluctuated between 18 and 17½, at which it closes. The Portuguese Government have, through their financial agency here, declared their inability to meet the next payment of dividends. It is, however, promised that shortly every engagement will be paid with full interest. In the remaining securities no transaction of importance has occurred, and the prices at closing are, for Brazilian Bonds, 78½; Grenada Bonds, Deferred, 3½; Mexican, Five per Cent. for Account, 17½; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 22½; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 17½; Ditto, 1838-40, div. from May, 1841, 15½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 35½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guilders, 55; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 84.

The Railway Market is not quite so buoyant as last week, particularly among the speculative shares. The dividend-paying lines are better supported. Attention is now directed to the interference of Parliament with the several railways, and this checks business. The closing prices are—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 18; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 14½; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 4½; Bristol and Exeter, Thridley, 16; Caledonian, 37½; Eastern Counties, 16½; Ditto, North and Eastern, 49½; East Lancashire, 21½; East Lincolnshire, 12½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, Half Shares, 12½; Great Northern, 4½; Great North of England, 227; Ditto, New £40, 55; Ditto, New £30, 67; Ditto, New £15, 22½; Great Western, 99; Ditto Quarter Shares, 16½; Ditto, Fifths, 23½; Ditto, New £17, 8; Lancaster and Carlisle, 55½; Leeds and Bradford, 92; London and Blackwall, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 43½; London and N. West., 100, 155; Do. Fifths, 12; London and S. West., New, £50, 25; Midland, 109; Do. £50 Shares, 8½; Do. Birm. and Derby, 81½; Norfolk, 8½; Ditto Eastern, 13½; North British, 27½; Ditto Half Shares, 12½; North Staffordshire, 7½; Scottish Central, 23½; South Devon, 23; South Staffordshire, 24; South Eastern and Dover, No. 4, 5½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 33½; Ditto Original New and Berwick, 31½; Ditto North Shields Par. 31; Ditto Extension No. 1, 13½; York and North Midland Preference, 15½; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 28½; Boulogne and Amiens, 14½; Northern of France, 12½; Paris and Lyons, 5½; Sambre and Meuse, 7½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The announcement of the failure of De Bruyn, of Amsterdam, the largest sugar refiners in Europe, excited considerable attention yesterday. In Holland, the creditors have agreed to afford time. A firm in connection with the East India trade is also reported to be in difficulties. The English Market was steady yesterday, with little business doing. Consols closed at 85½ for Money, and 86½ for Account. In the Foreign and Share Market, there were scarcely any movements.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Scarcely any English wheat has arrived for our market this week, coastwise or by land carriage, hence the show of samples of that grain here to-day was very small. Selected quantities of both red and white commanded a ready sale, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, Monday's prices. In all other kinds very little business was transacted, at late rates. Although the actual quantity of foreign wheat moving for sale was small, the market was well supplied. Grinding and malting parcels were quite as dear, but distilling sorts were neglected. On the whole the malt trade, especially with really fine parcels, was firm, and the prices were well supported. There was a fair sale for oats, at fully late figures. Beans and peas were a slow inquiry. Flour and Indian corn were in moderate request, but not dealer.

ARRIVALS.—English Wheat, 1650; barley, 1710; malt, 210; oats, 1740. Irish Wheat, 24½; barley, 1½; malt, 1½; oats, 2380. Foreign: Wheat, 3160; barley, —; malt, —; oats, 2310. Flour: 670 sacks.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 45s to 52s; ditto white, 49s to 57s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 46s; ditto white, 46s to 48s; rye, 31s to 34s; grinding barley, 24s to 29s; distilling, 24s to 28s; malting ditto, 30s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 57s to 59s; brown, 54s to 57s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevallier, 51s to 52s; Yorkshire and Lancashire, 54s to 57s; Kent, 58s to 60s; potato ditto, 25s to 27s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 20s; ditto, white, 19s to 22s; tick beans, new, 36s to 37s; ditto old, 40s to 44s; grey peas, 38s to 42s; maple, 36s to 42s; white, 40s to 43s; bolliers, 45s to 46s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s to 46s; Suffolk, 36s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 40s per 280lbs. Foreign.—Danish red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 27s per 190lbs; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—In this market, exceedingly little business is doing, and in many instances, the quotations are nominal.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 63s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 50s; Mediterranean and Russia, 47s to 50s. Rape seed, 38s to 39s per quarter. Cornish, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 9s; white ditto, 7s to 7s 6d. Tares, 7s 3d to 7s 9d per bushel. English Rape seed, new £30 to £37 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £20 to £10 5s per 1000; Rape seed cakes, 46s to 55 10s per cwt. Canary, 7s 4s to 8s per quarter. English Clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s. The price of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 6½d to 6½d per 4lbs loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 52s 1d; barley, 30s 8d; oats, 22s 5d; rye, 23s 11d; beans, 45s 6d; peas, 49s 7d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 53s 2d; barley, 32s 2d; oats, 22s 11d; rye, 32s 7d; beans, 45s 6d; peas, 49s 7d.

Tea.—About 6000 packages of tea have been offered at public sale this week. 1300 found buyers, at late rates. The deliveries continue small, and the business doing by private contract is by no means extensive.

Sugar.—For most kinds of sugar—raw as well as refined—we have again to report a steady, though by no means brisk, demand, at full prices. Raw lump is selling at 51s 6d to 52s; and standard ditto, 52s 6d to 53s per cwt. English, crushed, is firm, at 29s 6d to 30s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—Although the supply of foreign butter is by no means large, that article is heavy, at a reduction of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Fine Friesland may be quoted at 98s to 104s; other fine marks, 88s to 96s; and inferior and surplus, 76s to 90s per cwt. Irish butter is very dull, and 1s to 2s per cwt lower. Curlew, Glomel, and Kilkenny, landed, 90s to 98s; Belfast and Cork, 88s to 91s; and Sligo and Tralee, 82s to 95s per cwt. The best parcels of English butter support late rates; but all other kinds have receded quite 1s per cwt. Fine Dorset, 104s to 108s; middling ditto, 96s to 100s; fine Devon, 98s to 102s per cwt; and fresh, 11s to 13s 6d per dozen lbs. The arrivals of bacon being large, the rates have declined 1s per cwt. Waterford, 63s to 68s; and heavy, 64s to 68s per cwt. Hams are in limited request, but not cheap. The best, bladdered lard—which is scarce—is held at full prices; but other parcels are neglected. In English cheese, we have very few sales to report. Double Gloucester, 58s to 64s; single ditto, 56s to 62s; Cheshire, 56s to 76s; and Derby, 62s to 66s per cwt.

Tallow.—As large supplies of tallow are almost daily expected from St. Petersburg, the

dealers are very cautious in their operations, yet prices are mostly supported. P.Y.C. on the spot is 44s 9d to 45s, and for delivery in the spring, 44s 3d to 44s 6d. Town tallow, 47s to 48s 6d per cwt, net cash.

Oils.—This market still continues in a very depressed state, and to effect large sales lower rates must be submitted to.

Cod (Friday).—Tees, 31s; Caradoc, 20s 3d; Stewart's Hartley, 17s 6d; Wylam, 16s 9d; Walker, 15s 6d; Eden Main, 20s 9d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—With really fine new hops our market is somewhat scantily supplied; nevertheless, the demand for them is in a sluggish state, at about last week's quotations. In the middling and inferior kinds, a very limited business is doing, at barely stationary prices. Old hops are nominal in value.—Sussex pockets, 22 14s to 23s 4s; Wealth of Kent, ditto, 22 16s to 23 10s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, 23 0s to 25s.

Smithfield (Friday).—Considering that the great Christmas Market will be held on Monday next, the supply of beasts on sale here to-day was extremely inferior—in fact, scarcely 50 really good animals were on offer—and yet the beef trade, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather for slaughtering, was somewhat active, at an advance in the currencies paid on this day so slight of quite 2d per 8lb. The prime Scots sold at from 4s 8d to 4s 10d per lb, and a good clearance was effected. There were in the market 199 oxen and cows, 510 sheep, and 20 calves from abroad, in very inferior condition. Although the numbers of sheep were small, the demand for that description of stock was heavy, at barely stationary prices. Calves were in short supply, and steady request, at late figures. A pig, very little business was transacted. Milk cows were dull, at from 21s to 41s each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 1s 10d; prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 8d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-wooled, ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small pork, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; sucking calves, 20s to 25s; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 25s each. Beasts, 89s; cows, 121; sheep, 3400; calves, 200; pigs, 250.

Neugate and Leadonhall (Friday).—Prime beef moved off steadily, at full prices; otherwise the demand was in a very sluggish state.

Per 8lb. by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 3s 2d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 2d.

R. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

BANKRUPTS.

J S YEATS, Bank-chambers, Lotbary, stock-broker. C SKINGLEY, Maldon, Essex, commission-agent. S L LAWRENCE, Oxford-street, horse-dealer. T B BUCKLAND, Orchard-place, Poplar, licensed victualler. F ADAMSOM, Bond-court, Walbrook, City, merchant. G TATTERSALL, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, saddler. J BARETT, Blackfriars-road, City, printer. J B GAMBLE, Cornhill, City, provision-merchant. D F GAMBLE, Cornhill, City, provision-merchant. T OLDAKER, High-street, Borough, hop-merchant. G KILLMARK, Hampstead-street, St. Pancras, music-seller. N BATHO, Manchester, machine-maker. G P TUNNEY, Burslem, Staffordshire, draper. J NEWBOULT, East Retford, Nottinghamshire, draper. T B FIGGERS, Blockley, Worcester-shire, corn-dealer. C WADDE, Willsbridge, Gloucestershire, miller and corn-dealer. J POWER, Bristol, dealer. C WADDE, Shafto, Northumberland, banker. W MOUNTFORD, Darlington, Durham, tailor. W FOYER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hatter. S MOORE, Liskard, Chester, wine-merchant. W OWEN, Barmouth, Merioneth, druggist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R TRAIL, Pittenwee, merchant. A and J DOWNIE, Glasgow, merchants. W F CAMPBELL, Llay, shipowner. R MACPHERSON, Kingsburg, innkeeper. A McLEAN, Glomond, Perthshire, farmer. THOMPSON, Irvine, merchant. J KITCHEN, Glasgow, manufacturer. H GLASSFORD, Craigmaddie, Strathgairn, dealer in timber.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

BANKRUPTS.

The GRAVESEND and MILTON CEMETERY COMPANY. J JOHANNING, Newmarket-street, Oxford-street, commission-agent. T BURNELL and W S FITZWILLIAM, King-William-street, City, merchants. G CLARKE, Dunstable, common brewer. P CLAUSSEN, Newman-street, Oxford-street, manufacturer. J TANNER, Minorities, carpenter. J DON, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, wine-merchant. P DEBOSTON, Stockport, carpenter. F GATLEY, Cousin-lane, Upper-lane, street, colour-merchant. W RANKINE, Gresham-street, City, boot-maker. G WINDLE, Judd-street, Brunswick-square, haberdasher. B DAVIES, Birmingham, druggist. G STEDMAN, Forebridge, Staffordshire, currier. J ROBINSON, Huddersfield, merchant. G BRADFORD, Bridport, Dorsetshire, baker. J SITTER, Junior, Torquay, innkeeper. T W CROWHURST, Clifton, grocer. W WADMAN, Bristol, braconfer. J BURCH, Liverpool, grocer. H GARTHWAITHE, Hopton, Mirdale, Yorkshire, manufacturer of fancy goods. F SMITH, Manchester, innkeeper. G FOX, Charlton, near Glasgow, Derbyshire, paper manufacturer. J RAMSDEN, Halifax, woollen draper. T REDFETH, Leeds, auctioneer. S CARR, Bunch of Grapes, Newcastle-cour, Strand, and Rose and Crown, Little Pultonery-street, Soho, licensed victualler. T TURNER, Northampton, boot and shoe manufacturer. J TIERNEY, Rose and Crown, Salisbury-lane, Bermondsey, tailor. R BROWN, Sutherland-terrace, Cole-harbour-road, Brixton, victualler. W TILLY, Reading, common brewer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

MCULLOCH and MACALPINE, Little Mill, Glasgow, distillers. J MARTIN Nicolson-street, Edinburgh. J SINCLAIR, Invergarra, Perthshire, farmer. J B CUTBERTSON, Glasgow, hat and cap manufacturer. J A MATHIESON, Glasgow, grain-merchant. M G PAUL, Glasgow, builder.

BIRTHS.

On Dec. 7, at 7, Priory-terrace, Dover, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Barker Wayne Briggs, of a son.—On the 17th October, at Hingloes, Deccan, the lady of Brigadier W. F. Beaton, K.S.F., commanding Hingloes division H. H. Nizam's Army, of a daughter.—On the 22nd instant, at Hampstead, the lady of Martin K. Blake, Esq., of Merlin Park, co. Galway, of a son.—In Grosvenor-place, the Viscountess Mahon, of a son.—On Tuesday, 2nd inst., at No. 7, Oval-road, Regent's-park, the lady of E. E. Merrill, Esq., Civil Engineer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Luncheon, Van Diemen's Land, Owen F. L. Ward, Esq., Willey House, Farnham, Surrey, to Annie Alice, daughter of Major Harvey Welman, late of the 57th Regiment.—At the Chapel of the British Embassy, Paris, Lord Cochrane, eldest son of the Earl of Dundonald, K.B., to Louisa, daughter of Mr. Mackinnon, M.P.—At Speldhurst, Rupert Henry Ware, Esq., only son of the late Thomas Ware, Esq., to Gertrude Anne, second daughter of the late Captain Charles Shaw, R.N., and niece of Sir John Kenward Shaw, Bart., of Kenward, in the County of Kent.—At Frenchay, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. J. B. Foulden, James Powell, eldest son of James Hill, Esq., Royal Mint, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Edwin Day, Esq., Hambrook, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS.

At 6, Gower-street, Bedford-square, Joseph Kay, Esq., architect to Greenwich Hospital and the Foundling Hospital, aged 72.—In Clifford-street, Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S., in his 53rd year.—At Chamblay, in Lower Canada, Assistant Commissary-General Augustus Kuper, in his 68th year.—At Abingdon, Denbighshire, Henry Fitz-Gerald, Captain in the Austrian Cavalry, fourth son of the late Richard Fitz-Gerald, Esq., of Muckridge House, county of Cork, and Garsella, county of Tipperary.—At 24, Tavistock, Holborn, John Whitaker, the composer, aged 71.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

GRAND OPERA.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF "THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR."
M. JULIEN has the honour to announce that in consequence of the production of M. Balfe's New Opera, "THE MAID OF HONOUR," Monday, December 20th, the Last Three Performances of "THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR" will take place on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY NEXT. These will be the last occasions on which Mr. Reeves, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Whitworth, and Madame Dorus Gras can appear in the same Opera.
On MONDAY, December 18, 1847, her Majesty's Servants will perform "THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR," founded on Sir Walter Scott's celebrated novel. The Music by Donizetti. Edgar (Master of Havenswood), M. S. Reeves; Colonel Ashton, Mr. Henry Whitworth; Raymond, Mr. Weiss; Lucy Ashton, Madame Dorus Gras.
The Conduct of the Orchestra is confided to M. HECTOR BERLIOZ.
After which will be represented the entirely New Allegorical Divertissement, entitled LE GENIE DU GLOB

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

LEIGH HUNT'S CHRISTMAS BOOK.—Now Ready, Price 1s. 4d.
JAR OF HONEY FROM MOUNT HYBLA. By LEIGH MUNT. Illustrated by RICHARD DOYLE. Square Demy 8vo. in an Ornamental Cover. London: SMITH, ELDER, & Co., 65, Cornhill.

THE HOLY LAND.
 Just Published, price 2s. 6d. (Proof Impressions, on India paper),
PANORAMIC PICTURE OF THE HOLY LAND;
 An exhibiting Model Views of the principal Cities and Places mentioned in the Old and New Testament. With 85 References. Size of the Plate, 28 inches by 12.
 Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers.

THE ENEMIES TO AGRICULTURE, BOTANICAL and ZOOLOGICAL. Being a brief Account of the Weeds, Quadrupeds, Birds, Insects, and Worms, which are injurious to the Farmer; with the best means of their Extirpation or Diminution. By JOHN DONALDSON, Professor of Agriculture and Botany, at Hoddessdon, Herts.—ROBERT BALDWIN, Paternoster-row.

BOOKS FOR SCHOOL PRIZES AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—FIELD'S Juvenile and Miscellaneous Book Establishment, 15, Quadrant, Corner of Air-street. The Largest Collection in London, of Books particularly suited for School Rewards, at very Low Prices, and from which a liberal discount is allowed. An early inspection is requested.

CHRISTMAS.—THE QUEEN.—The superb Christmas BALL and EVENING DRESSES to be worn by the QUEEN and the COURT, are given in THE LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION for DECEMBER, in addition to an unprecedented variety of Out-Door Costumes; all the Paris Fashions, and every Novelty of the Season. Four Plates, Seventy Figures, One Hundred Patterns, Descriptions, Tales, &c. Price, ONE SHILLING; or sent Post Free for 1s. 6d.—G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand; and all Booksellers and Newsmen.

THE GIFT BOOK OF THE SEASON, handsomely bound in scarlet cloth, gilt.—THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1851, forming a beautiful Illustrated Library of Reference, in one vol., price 5s. only; or may be had separately, price 1s. each.
 "This Almanack, for 1848, is the most beautiful annual of its class yet issued from the press; the wood engravings are perfect gems of art, and the subjects are chosen with excellent taste. The letter-press is varied, entertaining, and instructive; indeed, this Almanack possesses attractions, features, and recommendations, far superior to any of its competitors."—Dispatch.
 Published at the office, 198, Strand, and sold by all booksellers.

MORTIMER ON PAINLESS OPERATIONS.
 Published this day, 8vo., price 1s. by post, 1s. 2d.
A POPULAR ESSAY ON CHLOROFORM, showing its Action and Effects in procuring Painless Operations in Surgery, Midwifery, and Dental Surgery. By W. H. MORTIMER, Surgeon-Dentist.
 And then wake up as from a pleasant dream."—SHAKESPEARE.
 S. HIGGLEY, 32, Fleet-street, London.

READING AND BOOK SOCIETIES.
 Just Published, Gratis,
HINTS FOR THE FORMATION OF READING AND BOOK SOCIETIES
 IN EVERY PART OF THE KINGDOM, ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN.
 This Plan, embracing the facilities afforded by the reduced postage, railroads, and steam-vessels, will extend the accommodation of one of the largest Libraries of the Metropolis to the most distant parts of the Empire.—Sent gratis and post-free, to orders enclosing two stamps, addressed Messrs. SAUNDERS and OTLEY, Publishers, Conduit-street.

LORD BYRON'S TALES AND POEMS.
 Mr MURRAY'S Name on the Title-page.
 Now Ready, with Vignettes, 2 vols., 24mo., 5s.
TALES AND POEMS.—BY LORD BYRON.
 Containing—The GHAOUR, THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS, LARA, THE CORSAIR, THE SIEGE OF CORINTH, BEppo, MAZEPPA, THE ISLAND, PARISINA, and THE PRISONER OF CHILLON. With all the Notes.
 Also, uniform with the above,
 1. LORD BYRON'S CHILDE HAROLD. 24mo. 2s. 6d.
 2. LORD BYRON'S DRAMAS. 2 vols. 24mo. 5s.
 3. LORD BYRON'S MISCELLANIES. 2 vols. 24mo. 7s. 6d.
 4. LORD BYRON'S DON JUAN. 2 vols. 24mo. 5s.
 JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

A SPLENDID ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY OF REFERENCE,
 In one vol., price 5s. only.—THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1848-49, and 48, handsomely bound in scarlet cloth, gilt; or may be had separately, price 1s. each.
 "This annual issues for the fourth year from the press of our illustrious contemporary, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and maintains to the fullest extent the high character which its predecessors have won. The Calendar and Astronomical department of this Almanack has been entirely under the superintendence of James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; and this is sufficient to ensure confidence as to accuracy in all the matters treated under this head. The illustrations are very beautiful, and to each month is appended an apposite essay, descriptive of country scenes, from the pen of Thomas Miller, the poet of nature. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK must find its way into every drawing-room in the kingdom."—Sunday Times.
 Published at the Office, 198, Strand; and sold by every Bookseller in the kingdom.

MR. COLBURN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.
 13, Great Marlborough-street.
 MR. HOWITT'S NEW WORK, "THE HALL AND THE HAMLET." 2 vols., 21s., bound.
 MRS. TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL, "TOWN AND COUNTRY." 3 vols.
 THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND. VOL. XI.
 STORY OF THE PENINSULAR WAR. Part I. Price 2s. 6d. A Companion Volume to "The Battle of Waterloo."
 THE FOLLOWING ARE JUST READY:—
 A NEW WORK, by the AUTHOR of "THE NEW TIMON."
 LEONORA, A LOVE STORY. 3 vols.
 HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Price 6d., or 8d. (in letter stamps) free per post; court copy 2s., post free. Published by Du Barry and Co., 65, and 66, Piccadilly, London; and to be obtained also through all booksellers in town and country, the third edition (1500 copies) of
THE NATURAL REGENERATOR OF THE DIGESTIVE
 ORGANS (the stomach and intestines), without baths, pills, purgatives, or medicines of any kind, by a simple, natural, agreeable, and infallible means.

Third Edition, price 5s. 6d., with Cases and Plates,
CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic, Nervous, and Spasmodic Cough, successfully treated. By A. B. MADDOCK, M.D., Physician to the Grosvenor Institution for Consumption, &c., 29A, Brook-street, Bond-street.—"The treatment is at once simple, ingenious, and natural; and the efficacy of it is incontrovertible."—Bath Journal.—SIMPSON and Co., Paternoster-row; BAILLIERE, 219, Regent-street.

In one thick vol., a new Edition, being the NINTH, much enlarged, price 16s.,
MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE: A Popular Treatise,
 exhibiting the Symptoms, Causes and most efficacious Treatment of Diseases; with a Collection of approved Prescriptions, Management of Children, Doses of Medicines, &c. Forming a Comprehensive Medical Guide for the Clergy, Families, and Invalids, in the absence of their Medical Adviser. By T. J. GRAHAM, M.D., &c. "It is evidently the result of great professional talent, experience, and judgment; the author every where appears conscientious and candid. One object is prominently evident—a sincere desire to benefit his suffering fellow-creatures. To recommend a work like the present to our readers, is only to manifest a proper regard to their welfare."—The British and Foreign Medical Review, Feb. 1845. "It is altogether deserving of permanent popularity."—London Weekly Review, &c. &c. Paternoster-row; HATCHARDS, 187, Piccadilly; and TEGG, 73, Cheapside. Sold by all Booksellers.

WORKS ON CHEMISTRY.
A MANUAL OF CHEMISTRY; with Numerous Illustrations on Wood. Second Edition. Folsioap 8vo., cloth, 12s. 6d. By GEORGE FOWNES, F.R.S., &c. &c. An admirable exposition of the present state of chemical science, simply and clearly written, and displaying a thorough practical knowledge of its details, as well as a profound acquaintance with its principles. The illustrations and the whole getting-up of the book merit our highest praise."—British and Foreign Medical Review.
INSTRUCTION IN CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, as practised in the Laboratory of Giesesen. By C. REMIGIUS FRESENIUS. Edited by LLOYD BULLOCK, Member of the Chemical Society, &c.
 QUALITATIVE, 8vo., cloth, 9s.
 QUANTITATIVE, 8vo., cloth, 14s.

"I can confidently recommend this work, from my own personal experience, to all who are desirous of obtaining instruction in analysis, for its simplicity and usefulness, and the facility with which it may be comprehended."—Bath Journal.
CHEMISTRY OF THE FOUR SEASONS—Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter. Illustrated with Engravings on Wood, post 8vo., cloth, 10s. 6d. By THOMAS GRIFFITHS, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

"This volume illustrates, in a simple, popular, and amusing manner, the chemical physiology of plants, and commences the more important facts of agriculture and chemistry in an agreeable manner. Any person ignorant of the laws which regulate the chemical changes constantly going on in plants will do well to possess this volume. The laws and properties of those wonderful and mysterious agencies, heat, light, electricity, galvanism, and magnetism, are appropriately discussed, and their influence on vegetation noticed."—British and Foreign Medical Review.
CHEMISTRY, METEOROLOGY, and the FUNCTIONS OF DIGESTION, considered with Reference to Natural Chemistry; being the Bridgewater Treatise. Third Edition, with much new matter, 8vo., cloth, 15s. By WILLIAM PROUT, M.D., F.R.S.
 London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

HENRY WYLDE'S NEW COMPOSITIONS,—viz., for the Piano-forte, Grand Sonata in E Major, Fantasia sur un air favori, Sketch in A Major, Marche Triomphante pour quatre mains; for the Violon, Hoffmann and ich bin so sehr alleine; forming Nos. 4 and 5 of Illustrations of Schiller and Goethe, sung by Herr Fischer.—Published by R. MILLS, 140, New Bond-street.

TWO NEW MUSICAL ALBUMS FOR 1848, Illustrated by Brandard and others.—No. 1, price 12s. An Album of New Dance Music, by Strauss, Labitzky, Redler, Goria, Schullhoff, Camille Schubert, Santos, and Marcellou.—No. 2, Album of Vocal and Piano Music, price 15s., by Rodwell, Carpenter, Guyolt, Schullhoff, Rosellen, and Goria.—London: Published only by her Majesty's Musicellers, Messrs. ROBERT COCKS and Co., 6, New Burlington-street; and to be had of all Music-sellers and Booksellers.

MUSICAL PRESENTS.
 Voice and Piano-forte—28 of the best, selected as Moral and Amusing Songs for Young People.—In 4to. volume, elegantly bound and gilt, with emblematic title-page in gold and colours, price only 10s. 6d.
THE MUSICAL TREASURY, Vol. VII, for 1848, just ready, 16s., in music folio, splendidly bound and gilt, with title-page in colours and gold, and a full-length portrait of Jenny Lind as Anna—pronounced the best Musical Annual extant. This cheap edition of Musical Annuals contains fourteen of Jenny Lind's Swedish Melodies, with English and Foreign Words; six of the newest Copyright Songs of Henry Russell; all the best Vocal Pieces in "Robert le Diable," "La Pille du Reggimento," and "Don Juan," with English and Italian Words; the Music in "Macbeth's Hymn," with Piano-forte Symphonies and Accompaniments; Standard Glee and Duets; favourite English, Irish, and Scotch Songs; Ethiopian Melodies as Songs and Choruses; numerous Piano-forte Pieces, Quadrilles, Polkas, &c., in all, sixty-eight Pieces, being at once the cheapest and most useful of Musical Annuals.

"We cannot but recommend it; for, while it possesses the merit of cheapness, it has also the greater merit of being strictly correct."—Times, Feb. 3.
 DAVIDSON, Peter's-hill, Doctors'-commons, between the South of St. Paul's and Upper Thames-street.

PESTAL—THE PIANISTA, for DECEMBER, No. 87.
 contains the PESTAL SONG, with its True History; the PESTAL Waltzes, the PESTAL Quadrilles, and the PESTAL Polkas. The whole for 2s. Also, the 30th edition (30,000 of No. 77, containing Mary Blane, and ten other of the Ethiopian Songs, with the Mary Blane Quadrilles for 2s. And the third edition of No. 85, containing the Swiss Quadrilles, &c., for 2s. All Jenny Lind's Songs in 80 (with her Portrait, 31, 85, and 86, with 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

W. A. SCRIPPS and SON, GENERAL NEWSPAPER AGENTS, 13, SOUTH MOLTON-STREET, BOND-STREET, LONDON, having from the first, adopted the improved Envelope recommended by the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and finding it has given so much satisfaction to the numerous subscribers to that elegant publication, who have been supplied by them, beg to state that all copies ordered for the future through them will be carefully folded, and enclosed in the LARGE ENVELOPES to prevent creases. Orders for any of the London, Provincial, or Foreign Newspapers, will receive the most punctual attention. Advertisements received for insertion.

PROUT, BRUSH and COMB MAKER, 229, Strand, solicits the attention of ladies purchasing his splendid and varied Stock of fashionable COMBS—the largest and most complete in the metropolis; it includes all the newest designs in the most beautiful colours, of workmanship not to be surpassed.—229, Strand, near Temple-bar.

LADIES READ THIS.—FALSE HAIR, of every description. I sent safe by Post—INVISIBLE CURLS, on SHELL SIDE-COMBS, for 9s. a new and splendid invention. Carls on German Side-Combs, 2s. 6d. the pair; Carls in Bunnet, 2s. 6d. the pair; Ladies' Fronts, with a four-inch skin parting, 7s. 6d.; Carls in Bunnet, 2s. 6d. the pair; Carls on the Back Hair, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each. By G. BROWN, Hair Dresser and Perfumer, 9, Skinner-st., Snow-hill, many years with Gibbins, of 7, King-st., St. James's.

AIR-GUNS and AIR-CANES.—An entirely New and further Improved Assortment of these portable and silently-destructive weapons now ON SALE, of the best quality, in a modern case, at a moderate price, in the following: Small Birds, &c. with Shot; Flamingo, with Harpoon, &c. &c. Prices from 50s. each, complete.—The Treatise, price 6d. 1 per post 8d.—RELLY, Gun-maker, New Oxford-street.

FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY!!! by EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD.—It lights instantly, and saves money, time, and trouble. Sold by oilmen and grocers. Families in the country supplied with 500, delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a post-office order for 10s., payable to Thomas Stevenson, No. 18, Wharf-road, City-road.

MUTUAL ADVANTAGE.—The extreme difficulty of converting any description of Goods into Cash, induces the Advertiser, who are large importers of WINE, to adopt this mode of informing the Public that they are open to receive any description of Goods in exchange for Wine in Bond, to amount from £15 to £1000.—Apply to W. FELL and CO., 26, Friday-street, Cheapside. Agents allowed Two-and-a-half per Cent.

ROYAL PAPIER MACHE WORKS.—JENNENS and BETTRIDGE, Manufacturers, by special appointment, to her Majesty and the Royal Family, Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square, London; and also at Birmingham.—At these Works are manufactured Papier Mache Trays, Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Desks, Inkstands, &c. &c. JENNENS and BETTRIDGE'S Manufactures can be had at the Establishments above named, and of the principal Wholesale and Retail Houses in the United Kingdom; also, of their correspondents in every important city in the world. N.B. All Goods marked with JENNENS and BETTRIDGE'S names are warranted.

BANKRUPTCY.—On MONDAY, Dec. 13, and following Days, SEWELL and Co. will OFFER to their Friends and the Public, the entire STOCK of MR. R. DEBENHAM, of Edward-street, Portman-square, purchased from the Assignees of the enormous discount of 44 per cent. off the cost price. The Stock consists of Silks, Lace, Shawls, Ribbons, Hosiery, &c. &c. The Goods are of the most elegant and Drapery Goods, which will all be sold at uncommonly low prices. Compton House, 44, 45, and 46, Old Compton-street, and 46, and 47, Frith-street, Soho.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF OVER COATS, WRAPPERS, DRIVING CAPES, &c. A Large Stock of the above, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, kept to select from, an inspection of which, by those who appreciate a genuine, respectable, and first-rate garment, is confidently invited; also of BERDOE'S WATERPROOF PALLIUM, the well-known Light Over-Coat so universally adopted among the respectable classes, and unquestionably the most convenient, economical, and popular garment ever invented (as is shown by the numerous competitors its success has originated). Price 45s. and 50s.—W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 90, New Bond-street; and 68, Cornhill.

BED FEATHERS PURIFIED BY STEAM with PATENT MACHINERY, whereby they are rendered perfectly sweet and free from dust.
 Mixed 8d. per lb. Best Foreign Grey Goose .. 2s. 6d. per lb.
 Grey Goose 1s. 4d. per lb. Best Irish White ditto .. 2s. 6d. per lb.
 Foreign ditto 1s. 8d. per lb. Best Danzig ditto .. 3s. 6d. per lb.
 HEAL and SON'S List of Bedding, containing particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post on application to their Factory, 136 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road.

ROYAL CHOCOLATERIE OF FRANCE.—FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, a great choice of PARISIAN FANCY BOXES. Great Assortment of these comestibles: the Chocolate: Homoeopathic, Santal, Vanilla, Yoyage, Bonbons, Chocolats, Pastilles, Pralines, Figurines, Boites pour Cadeaux, Etrennes, &c. Prices per lb., 2s. 6d., 3s., and upwards. At A. BOUCHET and CO., 52, George-street, Portman-square.

CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS.—Six Eggs for One Penny!—CREGETTIER'S CULINARY COMPOUND, a complete Substitute for Eggs for all kinds of Puddings. It will save two-thirds the cost of Butter, Lard, &c. in your Pastry. One Penny Packet is sufficient for half-a-quarter of flour.—In Packets, at 1d., 2d., and 4d. each; Wholesale, by H. GOODWIN, 102, Newmarket-street, Soho; and by HENRY FREETH, Confectioner, &c., 52, Bishopsgate-street, Without; and Retail, by Grocers, Corn-dealers, Confectioners, Oilmen, and others, in Town and Country.

THE GOOD OLD CUSTOM of reciprocating Gifts must not be overlooked this year; in fact, the impulse should be stronger, so as to lessen the weight of the times. Those who delight in the sweet interchange of offerings should visit DIXON, whose articles for female embellishment give such universal satisfaction. A Ball Dress, a warm Winter Mantle, a Dozen Pocket Handkerchiefs in elegant French box, Habit Shirts, Borthons, Capes, Collars, Outfits, &c.; all are adapted for agreeable as well as customary presents. Gentlemen can select with confidence. One price, and that fixed; and all articles warranted, at her Majesty's Locomotive, No. 237, Regent-street.

AMUSEMENT and INSTRUCTION FOR CHRISTMAS, by means of CARPENTER and WESTLEY'S improved PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERNS, with the CHROMATOPIC and DISSOLVING VIEWS, and every possible variety of Slides, including Natural History, Comic, Legend, Movable and Plain Astronomical, Views in the Solar System, Portraits of the Royal Family, &c. &c. The Lanthorn, with a Box, &c. &c. No. 2, Ditto, of Larger Size, £4 14s. 6d. The above are supplied with Lucifer Microscopes and Seven Slides, at 31s. 6d. extra. The No. 2 Lanthorn is especially adapted for Astronomical and Dissolving Views.—Lists of the Slides and Prices upon application to the Manufacturers, CARPENTER and WESTLEY, Opticians, 24, Regent-street, Waterloo-Place, London.

MECHI'S PREPARATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—Sensible that the season is approaching when love and friendship give their tangibles testimonials, MECI has taken care to provide an abundance of objects for tasteful selection. None need deny themselves the luxury of giving, for the most expensive, as well as the most costly articles, are to be found at his repository of Utilities and Elegances. LEADENHALL-STREET, near the India House, London. The goods are always been renowned for his hearty Christmas liberality, while "Le Jour d'an" of our lively neighbours the French is equally consecrated to the gift of affection. MECI invites a visit from the natives of all countries to his Emporium, which has been pronounced to be the most tastefully-arranged and best-lighted establishment in London, and where they may be sure of putting their kind intentions into an acceptable shape.

SHOW ROOM FOR PAPER MACHE. In the elegant apartment are exhibited the most superb specimens of British Art, in Ladies' Wardrobes, Hand Screens, Pile Screens, Chess Tables, Tea Trays, Work Boxes, Tea Caddies, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Card Cases, and embellished with landscapes, and other paintings. Those who desire to make useful presents, will find in the General Department the best Table Cutlery, Scissors, Thimble, Sewing Machine, Hair Brushes and Combs, and an infinite variety of goods adapted to every exigency. Also, Bagatelle Table, affording a charming amusement on a wintry or wet day.—A. LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON.

VARICOSE VEINS.—Surgical Elastic Stockings and Knee-caps of a new and ingenious fabric, for cases of Varicose and Weakness, are introduced and manufactured in every form by POPE and PLANTE, 4, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL. This previous elastic yields an useful support and equal pressure, WITHOUT THE TROUBLE OF LACING OR BANDAGING. Patronised by very eminent surgeons. Instructions for measurement on application, and the article sent by post.

INFLUENZA, COUGHS, AND COLDS.
 One of DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS allowed to dissolve in the mouth, immediately relieves the most violent Influenza, cough, or cold, and protects weak lungs from all the irritations of cold and wet. They have a pleasant taste.—Price: 1s. 13d., 2s. 3d., and 11s. per

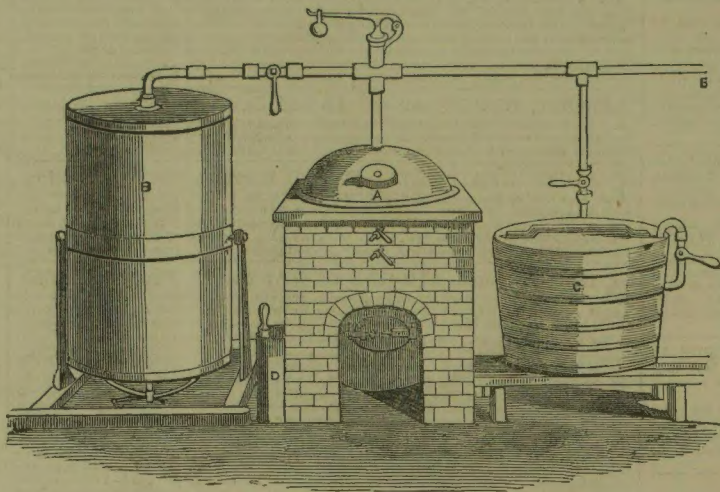
PRIZE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

In the Implement Department of the Show, the display of Agricultural Machinery was unusually large; but, of novelties, there were, comparatively, few. The general character of the machinery, however, in point of workmanship and finish, was excellent; and numerous improvements indicate the steady perseverance of the makers in their endeavours to adapt their several implements to every variety of soil and circumstance for which they are intended.

Amongst the principal exhibitors were Messrs. Barrett, Exale, and Andrews, Reading; Bentall, Heybridge; Crosskill, Beyerley; Coleman, Colchester; Cambridge, near Devizes; Clyburn, Uley; Cornes, Barbridge; Cottam and Hallen Oxford-street; Garrett and Son, Leiston; Grant, Stamford, Hornsby, Grantham; Howard, Bedford; Smith and Co., Stamford; Sanders and Williams, Bedford; Smart, Oxford-street; Smith, Northampton; Smyth, Peasenhall; Wedlake, Hornchurch; Wedlake and Thompson, ditto; and Weir, Oxford-street.

As we before observed, the novelties were few. One of them, exhibited by Messrs. Cottam and Hallen, was Gilbert's Sack Stand, a very simple and useful little apparatus, and calculated to save time as well as labour.

Another, though not an agricultural implement, may, if made on a larger scale, be found a valuable appendage to the stall of the cattle-feeder. This is a small machine, for rubbing, pressing, and straining vegetable and other pulpy substances. It is called Pruday's Crinotriturator, and was exhibited by Welch and Co., of 12, Pantion-street, Haymarket. The idea would appear to have been suggested by the great



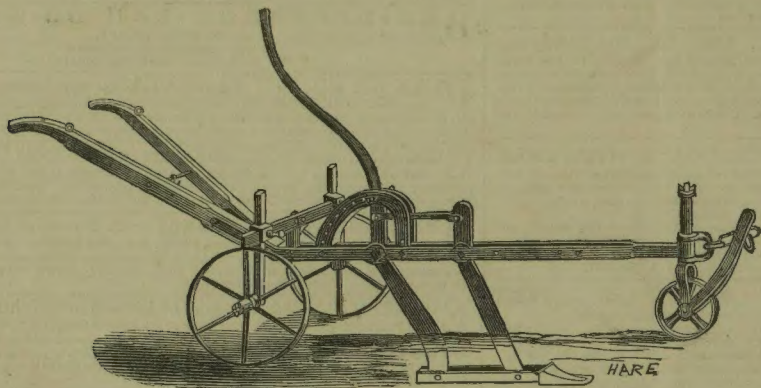
MEDWORTH'S STEAMING APPARATUS.

demand for soup during the late severe scarcity; and its chief use, to facilitate and economise the manufacture of that most valuable and nutritious article of food. It is used and strongly recommended by M. Soyer and other eminent artists.

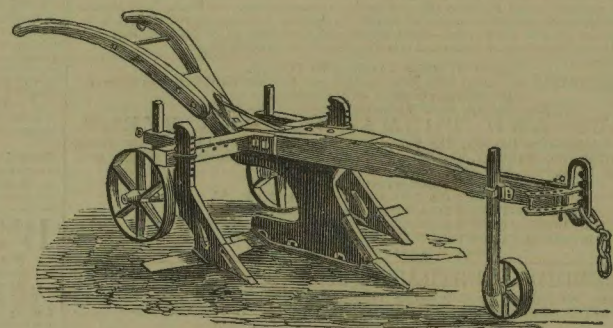
The other Illustrations represent a few of the prize and improved implements of acknowledged value and efficiency, not before introduced to the public in these columns: First is

MEDWORTH AND CO.'S STEAMING APPARATUS.

This Apparatus is adapted for cooking potatoes, turnips, carrots, mangold-wurzel, and other roots, for steaming hay and chaff, and more particularly for boiling water and the linseed compounds, which have been found to be so beneficial for sheep and bullocks. The Illustration shows the apparatus for fixing in brickwork; it can also be fitted with a range of tubs for the compound to any extent: A is the generator; B, steaming pan for roots, chaff, &c.; C, compound tub; D, supply cistern and pump; E, pipe for continuation of tubs. The Linseed Compound Tub has a graduated scale affixed that the weight of water may at once be seen; a jet of steam is introduced, which *stirs it up* much more effectually than can be done by hand, and thus makes it an employment for one man or lad instead of two; again, by merely turning the steam-cock off or on, the boiling will be carried on more or less rapidly at pleasure; and, by turning



COLEMAN'S PATENT SUBSOIL HARROW

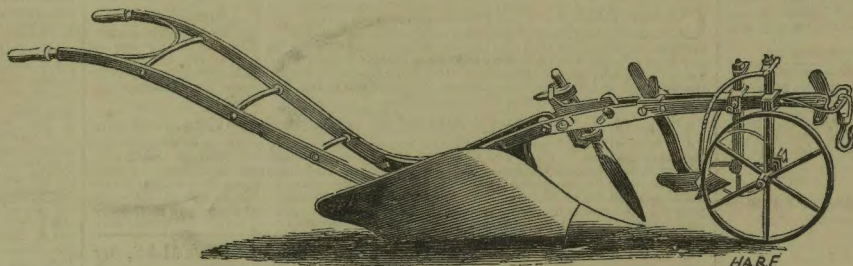


BENHALL'S PATENT BROAD-SHARE AND SUBSOIL PLOUGH COMBINED.

quite off, will be much more effectual, cleanly, and convenient, than raking out the fire, which can be used at the same time for other purposes. The Steam Generator has no more mystery in it than boiling a common teakettle; nevertheless a card, in large print, framed to hang up, with precautions so as to keep the water a certain height (that is, between the gauge cocks), is sent out with each. The Tub or Generator can be had separately, and fitted to any apparatus already in use, or a common copper fitted to the same principle.

COLEMAN'S PATENT SUBSOIL HARROW.

This implement, commonly called a "Grubber," is, perhaps, one of the most useful mechanical agents employed by the farmer. The engraving represents one exceedingly simple in its arrangement; the process of lifting or depressing the "slade" to any required depth is effected by means of the bent lever above, which is a continuation of the back prong, and is connected with the fore prong by a crotch bar above and the "slade" below; the prongs turn on centres between the beam, which is composed of two parallel bars; and when the lever is pulled back, the slade is

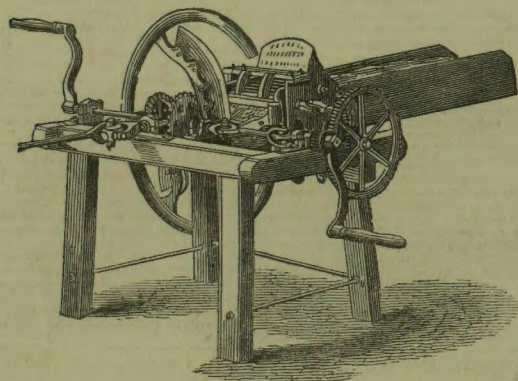


BUSBY'S NORTHAMPTON PRIZE PLOUGH.

raised to any requisite height, always preserving its parallelism to the horizontal beam, whilst it is secured in its position by a pin passed through holes in the segments between which it moves.

BENTALL'S PATENT BROADSHARE AND SUBSOIL PLOUGH COMBINED.

This is a somewhat novel combination of the broad-share with the subsoil plough; the lines, which carry the broad shares on either side of the body, are attached to the cross-bar at the heel of the beam, and can be adjusted to any width within its limit, and also raised or lowered to the extent of the ratchet teeth shown on the line, and



CORNES' IMPROVED CHAFF-CUTTING MACHINE.

fixed by a nut at the back of the cross-bar. By these contrivances, it is enabled to perform all the operations of a broad-share, skim, or surface plough; it is most effective as a scarifier or drag, and may also be converted into a subsoil pulverizer.

BUSBY'S NORTHAMPTON PRIZE PLOUGH.

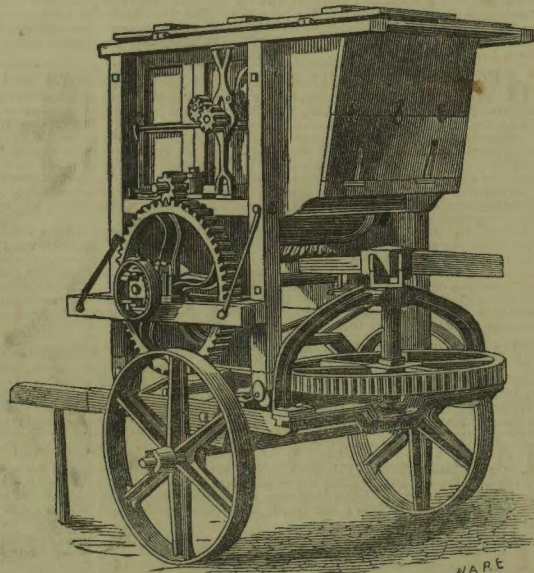
This Plough obtained the Ten-pound Prize, at the Royal Agricultural Society's Meeting at Northampton, in July last. It is for strong land, and at the trial was found capable of working 12 inches deep; it has two wheels in front, and, with a lighter breast, or mould-board, may be used as a two-horse plough.

CORNES' IMPROVED CHAFF-CUTTING MACHINE.

The Engraving represents the Chaff Cutter, which obtained the Royal Agricultural Society's Prize of Ten Pounds, at their Meetings held successively at Shrewsbury, in 1845; Newcastle, 1846; and Northampton, 1847; besides minor prizes from the local Agricultural Societies of Liverpool and Chester. The Machine is adapted either for manual or steam power; it carries three knives, and makes five different lengths of chaff, viz., two for horses, two for cattle, and one length of four inches for litter; it is also fitted with an additional pair of feeding rollers, which are registered, and which prevents the necessity of employing men or boys to feed the machine, thereby avoiding the risk of injury by the entanglement of the feeders' hands in the hay or straw.

HEDGE'S IMPROVED THRASHING MACHINE AND HORSE-WORK.

This is a compact little machine or three horses, and is represented as packed for travelling: its peculiarity consists in



HEDGE'S IMPROVED THRASHING MACHINE AND HORSE-WORK.



PRUDAY'S CRINOTRITURATOR.

the drum—inside of which the beaters revolve, being constructed of iron gratings, the bars of which are placed diagonally to the beaters, instead of being parallel, as is generally the case. It is a new implement, and was exhibited on Wednesday for the first time.

PRUDAY'S CRINOTRITURATOR.

The uses of this machine have been already described above. —The pulp to be strained is placed in the vessel at the top, the lower part of which is of a semicircular form, as shown by the dotted line, and is made of gauze wire; on this a stiff brush (also shown in dotted lines) is made to rotate backwards and forwards by the handle above, the point of insertion of the handle being the fulcrum on which it turns. The pulp is thus rubbed through the meshes, and collected in a suitable vessel, placed underneath.

GILBERT'S SACK HOLDER.

No description of this instrument is necessary, beyond stating that it may be placed at any angle to suit the height of the person filling the sack; and that its position is secured by a ratchet catch fixed to the longitudinal bars on either side, the other ends of which drop over a pin projecting from the triangular stay, and which terminates in a pointed crotch on the floor, to prevent it from slipping.



GILBERT'S SACK HOLDER

London: Printed and published at the Office, 193, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 193, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1847.